

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

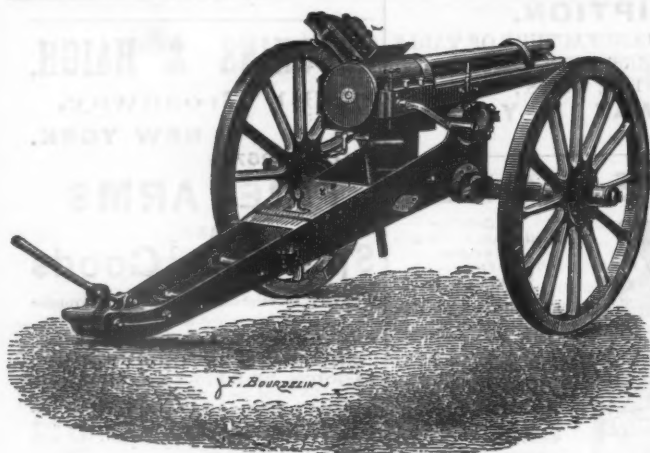
NAVY

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FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 37.
WHOLE NUMBER 978.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

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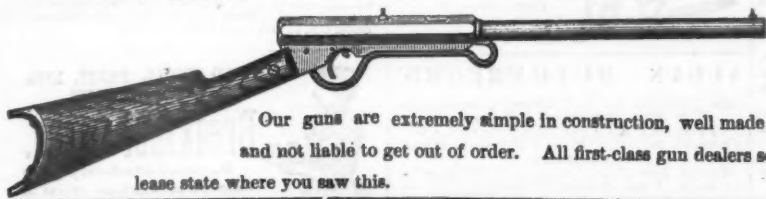
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN G. B. Russell, A. D. C. to General Angur, returned a few days ago to San Antonio from an official visit to Fort Worth and Galveston, Texas.

LIEUT.-COL. J. E. Yard, 24th U. S. Infantry, registered in New York April 13, stopping at the Hoffman House.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., visited New York this week, putting up at the Sturtevant House.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL Delos B. Sackett, U. S. A., burly and vigorous as ever, visited New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. J. A. Norris, U. S. N., arrived in New York April 13 from London in the *Bolivia*.

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., has come East from San Francisco to remain for about a month.

LIEUT. H. L. Roberts, 19th Infantry, has rejoined for duty at Fort Ringgold, Tex., to the pleasure of his friends at that post.

THE Chinese Ambassador and suite paid a visit to Governor's Island April 13, and were received by Major-General Hancock and his staff and shown the glories of the island. A salute was fired in honor of the visitors and the party returned to New York late in the afternoon well pleased with their visit no less than with their entertainment.

THE stay of Major J. G. C. Lee, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., in Buffalo will be short as he is to leave there soon for San Antonio, Texas, to go on duty as Chief Quartermaster with General Angur. Captain L. C. Forsyth goes to Buffalo in charge of the Quartermaster's depot there.

VETERINARY SURGEON John Casewell, U. S. A., recently appointed from the Pacific Coast, has arrived in Santa Fe, and reported to General Mackenzie.

GEN. Wm. B. Hazen is rapidly improving in health, having driven out twice during the week as far as his office. He now hopes to be able very soon to attend to his usual duties.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending April 13, 1882: Brevet Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna, 6th Cavalry; Captain Charles P. Egan, Subsistence Department. Navy: Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood; Pay-Director John S. Cunningham; Medical Inspector John C. Spear; Professor L. F. Prud'homme; Lieutenant George M. McClure.

At the meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, on the 8th inst., the following were elected members: Lt.-Commander Louis Kingley, Commander J. H. Sands, Lieutenant Geo. A. Calhoun, Surgeon Geo. A. Bright, P. Asst. Surgeon Geo. Arthur; Commander Geo. W. Hayward, giving a total membership of 596, an aggregate assessment of \$2,911.82.

As the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Carlin to the colonelcy of the 4th Infantry will doubtless result in his vacating the command of the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. John A. Mason, 20th Infantry, now deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, may be transferred to the command of the depot, he having now under advisement a tender of the place.

COL. F. F. Flint, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has been retired from active service this week, entered the service in 1841. During the war his duties did not permit of active service in the field, but those with which he was charged during that period were of an important nature.

LIEUT. Commander Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco, April 6th.

THE Norfolk Virginian of April 9th, says: "We very much regret to learn that Assistant Surgeon James D. Gatewood has been ordered to the *New Hampshire* at Newport. Mr. Gatewood is a native of Norfolk and has many friends in both cities who will be exceedingly sorry to hear of his departure. He leaves for his new post of duty to-morrow morning, and he has our best wishes for his success and happiness on land or sea. Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb still continues ill at his residence. Lieutenant T. Wood returned from New York yesterday and resumed his duties at this station."

In the debate last week on the Army Appropriation Bill Mr. Butterworth said: "Many officers having fought through a war lasting nearly five years have since been engaged on our Western frontier guarding the homes of the pioneers, and are yet lieutenants, some captains, and only a few have attained to the rank of major. Some officers who were corps commanders—notably my friend General Weitzel—are still majors, with a remote probability that if they live to a ripe old age they will be promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. These men who have served the country so faithfully and well may, it would seem to me, come with confidence and urge that the public safety be consulted, and to that end the Army be made efficient, and that as an incident the justice due them and so long withheld may be in a measure at least meted out."

THE opening recently of the new amusement hall at the Soldiers Home at Hampton, Va., was a gala affair. Many of the guests of the Hygeia Hotel, at Old Point, and officers and their ladies from Fortress Monroe were present. Gen. George B. McClellan, with his family, honored the opening with his presence, and was received with much cheering.

JUSTICE Blatchford, of the Supreme Court, has purchased Gen. Humphrey's house in Washington corner of 15th street and K.

SECRETARY Chandler will probably enter upon his duties as Secretary of the Navy on Monday. Secretary Hunt will, however, remain till it suits the convenience of his successor to take charge. Secretary Hunt has decided to accept the Russian mission, and expects to leave for St. Petersburg about the last of May.

THE "Blue and the Gray" commingled fraternally at Trenton, N. J., this week on the occasion of the visit of 100 members of the old 1st Virginia Infantry, Confederate Army, as guests of Aaron Wilkes Post, G. A. R. The attention shown the Northern veterans at Richmond last October during the Yorktown ceremonies was the cause of the return visit, and the city authorities of Trenton and every one else did their best to make the occasion an enjoyable one.

CAPT. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, has returned to his station at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Ter. He spent the winter in San Antonio, Texas, with his family in the hope of restoring the health of his son, Guy, (an only child, 15 years old), who, while at the University of Notre Dame, Md., in April, last year, contracted pneumonia, from which he is still suffering. His condition at the time the Captain left was such that it was not deemed safe to take him to Wyoming at this season. His family will join him during the month of May when, it is thought, the pure air and dry climate of Wyoming will greatly benefit his son. The *Western Sporting News*, of St. Louis, April 1, says: "Captain A. E. Woodson, of the United States Cavalry, just returned from San Antonio, Texas, called upon us a few days since. He reports wild turkey and quail (of which there are three varieties) as very plentiful in that district. It is nothing unusual to flush from forty to fifty doves of quail in a day, and a good shot can bag from fifty to seventy-five birds per day. The Captain owns a lot of fine dogs, and has the reputation of a thorough sportsman. He has left St. Louis for Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory."

THE Chief Signal Officer is about to despatch Signal Sergeant Finley out West to investigate and report upon the fearful tornadoes which have recently visited that region. Sergeant Finley is the author of an interesting, highly appreciated work on the tornadoes of the West, and there is now in type, and will shortly be published, another paper by the same author on the "Origin of Tornadoes." Sergeant Finley is held in high estimation by the Signal Bureau on account of his scientific attainments.

CAPT. H. W. Howgate, after living in the lap of luxury so long, has not found prison life agreeable. Being granted leave of absence from his cell for two hours on Thursday, to visit his family and examine some papers, he took French leave of the Marshal's officer who had him in charge, and had not been found at last accounts.

GEN. Hazen has so far recovered as to be able to receive friends at his Washington house.

GEN. O. D. Greene, A. G. o the Department of Columbia, has suffered a sad affliction in the loss of his youngest son, aged two years and five months.

THE following officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending April 13, 1882: Brevet Colonel Richard Lodor, Major 3d Artillery, at Washington Barracks, on leave from Fort Monroe; 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Infantry, at 917 N. Y. Avenue, on leave from West Point, N. Y.; Brevet Major-Gen. James B. Fry, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, at Arlington hotel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Frederick M. Crandal, Captain 24th Infantry, at 1017 C street, stationed on recruiting service at Philadelphia, present by permission of Supt. Gen. R. S.; 2d Lieut. Wm. Engleish, 17th Infantry, at 27 Iowa circle, on leave; Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wm. P. Carlin, Lieut.-Col. 17th Infantry, at Ebbitt house, on seven days' leave; 2d Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, present for one day; 1st Lieut. Gregory Barrett, 10th Infantry, stopping in Baltimore, on seven days' leave; Major James Gilliss, Quartermaster U. S. Army, at 1105 H street, on leave from Fort Monroe for one day; 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, 2d Artillery, at 1901 F street, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va.; Major Wm. M. Maynadier, Pay Department, at Ebbitt house, on seven days' leave; 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, at 906 14th street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, at 1419 K street, on post leave. Major James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, lodging at Maryland Club, Baltimore, on leave.

BVT. MAJOR-GEN. Wm. P. Carlin, lieutenant colonel, 17th Infantry, promoted to colonel of the 4th Infantry by the retirement of Col. Franklin F. Flint, on Tuesday of this week happened to be in Washington on a seven days' leave from his command, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on the day on which he received the news of his promotion. Gen. Carlin, although evidently pleased with the prospect, judging from his remarks, was a good deal more elated twenty-one years ago, when he first donned the eagle, on assuming the com-

mand of the 39th Illinois Volunteers. The old 4th, of glorious record, gets a gallant colonel, and is to be congratulated. Apropos of the 4th Infantry, the last rumor is that, for various reasons, chiefly to save expense, the 4th will exchange with the 21st, instead of going to Arizona, as originally proposed, and the 22d exchange with the 13th, now in Arizona; though this is by no means certain, as strong influences are at work to send the 10th Infantry to exchange with the 21st, now on the Pacific.

PAYMASTER A. B. Carey is temporarily absent from Washington on official business. The recent appointee, Paymaster Major Wm. F. Tucker, on temporary duty in Washington, is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the mysteries of his new profession.

SURGEON Kennedy, U. S. N., has passed the Examining Board for promotion to the grade of Medical Inspector.

THE course of Assistant Naval Constructors Gatewood and Bowles at the Royal College, Greenwich, is up in June, they having been there three years. By courtesy, the British Government allows two students at the college from each foreign Government. They pay the regular tuition fee. At present there is considerable ambition among the cadet engineers and cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy to go to the Royal College, as they think it is an opening for appointment as assistant constructors in the Navy.

THE elevator in the Navy Department became unmanageable on Saturday, April 8, about 3 p. m., and came down with a run from the third floor to the basement and bottom of the well. There were several passengers in at the time, among them Chief Engr. Henderson, P. Asst. Engr. Moore, Wm. Ross Browne, and a daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Brooklyn. No one was injured, but all were well jolted and considerably frightened. Mr. Waters, the steady printer of the Navy Department, who was of the number, thought everything was going to be knocked into "pi." The Secretary of the Navy appointed a board to examine and report on the cause of the accident. The members are Capt. R. C. Johnson, Chief Engr. Alex. Henderson, and Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes as follows: "It is generally thought that the Army Appropriation bill will slumber in the Senate Military Committee room until the return of Chairman Senator Logan. A rather sensational article on the 'Compulsory Retirement Rider' (so termed) appeared in one of the Washington dailies Wednesday morning, to the effect that this amendment, or 'rider,' was a scheme gotten up by the Secretary of War, Senator Logan and Congressman Bragg, in the interest of Gen. Sheridan; that Gen. Sherman was not so ready to be placed on the retired list as has been frequently stated in the papers of the day, and also that Gen. Hancock's supposed acquiescence and approval of the amendment should be considerably modified. It stated that Gen. Sherman did not tell the committee that he was perfectly willing to be shelved, but that he remarked rather absently, 'or sotto voce,' to some one on being questioned by the committee, 'I suppose that they desire to retire me.' There is no doubt but that the debate on this clause will be of a lively character when it shall come up for consideration in the Senate. The friends of the present quartermaster general, as well as those of other general officers, will probably come out in full force on that occasion, and a considerable modification may be looked for."

WEST POINT will be sorry to lose, even if it be only for a time, Captain O. B. Sears, of the Corps of Engineers, who goes in a few days to St. Louis for duty, under General Gill more, in connection with the Mississippi River Commission. He is detailed for this duty by the special request of General Gillmore.

LIEUTENANT William Everett, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., April 12, on a week's leave.

GENERAL Stewart Van Vleet, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from Florida. Mrs. Van Vleet is visiting her sister, Mrs. Moore, at Richmond, Va.

LIEUTENANT William C. Turner, U. S. Marine Corps, stationed at Mare Island, Cal., has recently been made the happy father of a bouncing boy.

"MELVILLE'S Search for De Long," is a clever and musical production, composed by Elsie Melville, eight years of age, daughter of the Chief Engineer of the *Jeannette*. The work gives the young composer's musical conception of her father's first search for his shipmates in Siberia. The search progresses after this fashion: "Papa has started—stuck in the snow—started again—papa discouraged—stormstaid—papa still discouraged." The piece is appropriately dedicated to the wife of Lieutenant De Long.

LIEUTENANT Schwatka has been unobscuring himself to a *Tribune* reporter concerning Portland, Oregon, which he says "is proportionately the third wealthiest city in the world." Apropos of the *Jeannette* he says: "I believe that there is very little chance of our ever hearing from De Long again. I do not say that it would be a miracle if we did, but I do believe that it is improbable. I think the chances of hearing from Chipp's boat are greater than those of hearing from De Long." We may say that some of Lieutenant De Long's naval friends are more hopeful.

CAPT. John Hamilton, 1st Infantry, was in San Antonio, Texas, April 8, to appear before a Medical Board, detailed by General Angur to examine him as to his fitness for duty.

One of the most notable weddings which has taken place this season in New York City was that of Major W. Boerum Wetmore, of the 9th N. G. S. N. Y., and formerly of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Annette Wetmore, daughter of Mr. David Wetmore. The marriage took place, April 12, at Grace Church, Major J. D. DeRussy acting as best man. The guests were numerous, and included most of the prominent names in public, social and military circles. Major Wetmore has a large acquaintance in the Army, having served as an officer of the 6th U. S. Cavalry from 1872 to 1876, and since maintained pleasant associations with his former comrades.

THE Philadelphia Enquirer says: "When Commodore Reigert B. Lowry died, about two years ago, he left a will disposing of his estate, which in all did not amount to more than \$383.19. Unfortunately, however, the debts of the Commodore exceeded the amount of his estate to such an extent that his creditors received only sixty-nine per cent. of their claims. The account of the executor of the Commodore's estate came up before Judge Penrose, of the Orphans' Court, yesterday, for audit, and the money was ordered to be distributed at the dividend struck. The Commodore in his will, which was of no consequence because of the insolvency of his estate, bequeathed his sword to Walter C. Lowry, his son, who is yet a minor. Judge Penrose stated that this sword was intrinsically of no value, and would bring nothing if sold; therefore, on account of the family attachment to the sword, it was awarded to the young man, the creditors at the same time having a right to except the sword if they so desired. Commodore Lowry received the sword as a presentation for military services during the late rebellion."

Bvt. Major Andrew S. Burt, captain 9th Infantry, has been elected Vice-President of the George H. Thomas Rifle Club, Chicago. The report of the secretary shows the averages of the members who have participated in the regular shoots for the past year, based upon a possible 225, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards:

E. R. Hubbard, President.....	203	20-24
James A. Shaffer.....	196	6-10
S. M. Tyrrell, Director.....	196	
C. S. Garney.....	198	6-9
D. B. Freeman, Director.....	185	4-20
J. A. Freeman, Director.....	185	
W. H. Chenoweth, Secretary and Treasurer.....	172	8-12
C. M. Bell.....	170	2-15
J. O. Hobbs.....	168	5-7

This list includes all the officers except J. M. Borchardt, a director.

THE following officers registered at Hdqrs M. D. of the Missouri during last week: Capt. J. W. French, 25th Inf., on leave; 1st Lieut. George O. Eaton, 5th Cavalry, on leave; 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art., on leave; 2d Lieut. Wm. English, 17th Infantry, on leave; 2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d Infantry, on leave; Major E. B. Grimes, Q. M. Department, en route to Leavenworth. Capt. T. S. Kirkland, 7th Infantry, passed through the city; Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry, on leave, passed through the city.

THE Norfolk Virginian of April 11, says of Commodore Quackenbush, U. S. N., who is to relinquish about May 1st, the command of the Navy-yard at Norfolk: "The present commandant will leave here with the best wishes of the whole community, who have been so well pleased with the strict and impartial manner in which he has performed the many perplexing duties incidental to a command like this; at all times kind and considerate, and yet firm as adamant. We trust his lines may fall in pleasant places, wherever he may go."

OUR correspondent at Fort Mackinac writes: "Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, expects to start from here in a week or two on leave, to visit his father, and to attend to the publication of a work upon which he has been engaged the past winter."

THE Pioneer Press of April 7, advocating the claims of General A. H. Terry for promotion, says: No officer of his grade performed more valuable services. When fighting was the order of the day, Terry was always in the forefront, and ably and gallantly led his command to victory. When the roar of battle and clash of arms were no longer heard in the land, and civil governments were to be restored to the States lately in rebellion, Terry was placed in responsible positions where his legal mind was employed in wrestling with the knotty question of reconstruction. Under his able management Georgia, one of the best reconstructed States in the Union, was wheeled into line. Wherever he has been placed he has acquitted himself with great credit, and fulfilled the expectations of the Government and of his friends. When the stars of a major general shall once more adorn his shoulders, the Army and the country at large will rejoice in the elevation of this gallant and worthy soldier.

THE Pioneer Press looking forward to the time when Quartermaster-General Ingalls shall retire to private life, says: "His mantle will naturally and gracefully fall upon the shoulders of Gen. S. B. Holabird, one of the ablest officers in his corps. Mentally and physically he is by far the largest man in the quartermaster's department, and while he would fill the chair of the chief, physically, his large and active brain could embrace the wants of the Army, and his industry and perseverance would never flag until they were supplied even to the minutest detail. The splendid record he has already made for himself in the past will shine more brilliantly as the scope of his authority is enlarged and extended. We adopt these two officers as Minnesotians, and call upon our senators and representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure their promotion without unnecessary delay."

MAJOR GEN. Hancock has written to the committee having charge of the approaching reunion of the Army of the Potomac

at Detroit, as follows: "My official position renders my movements for the future very uncertain. I cannot positively promise to be with you in the early part of June next, although it would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet all my old friends and comrades in arms. You may rest assured, however, that I will make every effort to be in Detroit at the meeting of the Army of the Potomac; and should circumstances permit, I will notify you in ample time." With reference to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to take place May 10 and 11 next, Gen. Hancock has written to Gen. Fletcher that he will endeavor to be present. He says further: "Your letter appeals to me very strongly. I am greatly attached to your city and all its good people, who have always welcomed me with such a warm friendship. You know what a pleasure it would be for me to meet them as well as all my friends, the old soldiers of the gallant Army of the Tennessee. Please express to all my sincere wish to be present. Should circumstances prevent my leaving my headquarters, tell them how great my regret is."

Miss Jessie Wallen, second daughter of Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U. S. A. (retired), was married April 11 to Mr. Geo. Kirkland, of New York. The ceremony was performed at Christ Church, Fifth avenue, New York, and a wedding breakfast was given at Gen. Wallen's residence, No. 1 West 45th street. The guests were numerous and distinguished, and it was hoped would have included Generals Sherman, Hancock and Ingalls, U. S. A., who, however, were unable to be present.

Sr. Mark's church, New York, was the scene April 11 of a fashionable wedding—that of Mr. Henry S. F. Davis to Miss Cora Baker, a daughter of the late Lieutenant Chas. S. Baker, 6th U. S. Infantry, who entered the service in 1842, resigned in 1851, and has since died. Among those present at the wedding were General Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cullum, and Colonel Roger Jones, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jones.

PAYMASTER William M. Maynadier is in Washington on a seven days' leave from St. Louis. Major M. is highly delighted with his change of posts from Leavenworth to St. Louis.

THE Paymaster-General's station list of April 1 shows numerous changes in the stations of paymasters. Unless unforeseen vacancies occur, these changes may be looked upon as tolerably permanent.

THE following Army and Navy officers were chosen vestrymen and wardens at the annual Easter elections of the various parishes of the Protestant Episcopal churches in Washington which took place on Easter Monday: Ascension Church, Colonel Thomas L. Casey; St. John's Church, Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, General Watmough, General C. McKeever; wardens, General G. D. Ramsey and Colonel Peter C. Hais; St. John's Church, West Washington, Major F. H. Bates; Epiphany Church, General J. K. Barnes, General John G. Parke and Professor J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. Navy.

THE reception by the President of the United States at the White House on the evening of April 11 of the officers of the Army and Navy was a brilliant affair. Nearly all the officers of both services on duty in the District and vicinity, those temporarily in Washington on leave, and retired officers residing there, were present in full uniform; some by reason of recent promotion gorgeous in new and glittering gold lace and accoutrements; others whose trappings showed long usage and exposure on frontier and field service, testified by their outward adornment their natural pride in their profession as well as obedience to orders from the War and Navy Departments, requiring them to show this mark of respect to the Commander-in-Chief whose guests they were. The lady members of many of the families of the officers lent their charms of dress and feature to grace the occasion. So many Chiefs and ex-Chiefs of Staff Departments, besides those of lesser rank, have not thus assembled to honor both the President and themselves for many a long time. The presence of the veteran General-in-Chief Sherman was missed, and expressions of regret were frequent that the assemblage was not made complete by his presence. The brilliancy of uniforms of Generals, Admirals, and other officers of our own services were, however, outshone by the blazing vestments of many of the foreign ministers and attaches who, together with the Cabinet officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, were also present. The magnificent collection of tropical plants and choice flowers was arranged with consummate grace and taste, while the Marine band in full force discoursed delightful music. The absence of the usual push and rush noticeable in Presidential receptions was a pleasing feature of this occasion.

A PARTY, including the President, the Secretary of War and the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, left Washington April 12, on the steamer *Chester A. Arthur* (our old friend the *Harry Smith* rebaptized) for a visit to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., returning April 14.

THE Court of Claims on the 30th March rendered judgment in favor of Comdr. A. G. Kellogg for \$316.40, amount claimed as travelling allowance under orders of Department from Shanghai to San Francisco. No formal decision was rendered, the claim being allowed under the recent decision of Supreme Court in Temple case.

THE retirement this week of Col. F. F. Flint, 4th U. S. Infantry, causes the following promotions in that arm: Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, 17th Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, O., to colonel of the 4th Infantry; Major Orlando H. Moore, 6th Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, to lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Infantry; Capt. E. G. Bush, 10th Infantry, now at Fort Brady, Mich., to major of the 17th

Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, O., to captain of the same regiment, and 2d Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Infantry, now at Fort Porter, N. Y., to 1st lieutenant of the same regiment, which takes him to Fort Wayne, Mich.

MAJOR GEN. Pope, accompanied by Col. Coppinger, his Inspector General, and Lieut. Emmet, A. D. C., were at Fort Reno, I. T., this week.

LIEUT. C. A. Booth, 7th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cavalry, have been selected by Gen. Terry to superintend the construction of the U. S. military telegraph line from Camp Poplar River to Rocky Point, M. T., to connect the main military lines with the new line from Rocky Point to Fort Maginnis. As they are both experienced officers and have the co-operation of Lieut. George L. Grimes, 2d Artillery, in charge of the Northwestern Division U. S. military telegraph lines, a successful execution of the duty may be confidently looked for.

LIEUT. George H. Roach, 17th Infantry, expects to return to Fort Sisseton, Dakota, from leave next week. The recent blizzard has made the fort somewhat unapproachable.

CAPT. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ordnance Officer on Gen. Terry's staff, was expected this week at Fort Sisseton, D. T., on official business.

LIEUT. J. H. Todd, 18th U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant sojourn in St. Paul, has returned to Fort Assiniboine with recruits for that station.

THE Cheyenne Leader of April 8th says: While at Fort Laramie recently the writer called upon Ordnance Sergeant L. Schnyder, the ordnance officer of the post. This martial patriarch is now 69 years of age, and has been in the service for 45 years. He has been continuously at Fort Laramie since its establishment as a military post in 1849, and is still hale and well preserved. He demonstrates the fact that one may live to a vigorous old age on the plains, and suffer no more ills than fall to the lot of old men in any clime.

THE Cheyenne Leader of April 6, says: The proposed retirement of Gen. McDowell will open an opportunity for several promotions, and among candidates is mentioned Gen. Crook. As expressing western opinion, nothing would please us more than to be able to chronicle the promotion of so able an officer and thorough a man as Gen. Crook.

THE Vancouver Independent in noticing the officers brevetted for conspicuous gallantry, singles out Capt. H. H. Pierce, Adjutant 21st Infantry, for special mention, not only for his gallantry in war, but for the nobler achievements of enriching the literature of his country with the best translation of the great epic of Virgil yet presented to the English speaking people.

A BILL is before Congress to restore to the Army Mr. Wm. C. Spencer, now a resident of Annapolis, Md., and where his father was for many years the clerk of the Maryland Court of Appeals. A similar bill was favorably reported in the last Congress, but was not reached on the calendar. Mr. Spencer resigned in December, 1862, while awaiting a trial by Court-martial (which he thought was too long delayed) for alleged disloyalty, the charge growing out of some expressions to which he was excited by the arrest of his uncle, Judge R. B. Carmichael, of Maryland. Mr. Spencer is a brother-in-law of Pay Director Murray, U. S. Navy.

TWENTY-ONE years ago on Wednesday of this week, April 12, at 4.30 A. M., the War of the Rebellion began, by the discharge of a shell at Fort Sumter from the howitzer battery at James Island. What memories the mere mention of the day will recall to many thousands yet alive who were active participants in the great struggle which followed. Of all the officers who, with the gallant Anderson, "held the Fort," but three are now alive, viz.: Gens. Doubleday, Seymour, and Crawford—all on the retired list. Republics may be, indeed we think they are, ungrateful, but the American people have not forgotten, nor will they ever forget, Anderson and his gallant little garrison, who took so early and conspicuous a part in the great historical drama.

COMDR. Oliver A. Batcheller, U. S. N., sailed from New York for Liverpool this week on the *Abyssinia*.

LIEUT. G. H. Deacon, British navy, arrived in New York this week on the *City of Brussels*, en route to Western Texas on colonization matters.

THE Board of Managers of the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers held a meeting at Washington, April 11, and elected Gen. W. B. Franklin as President; Col. L. A. Harris, First Vice President; Col. J. A. Martin, Second Vice President; and Gen. McMahon, Secretary.

CAPT. Stanley Williams, of the British army, registered this week at the Gilsey House, New York City.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Charles O'Neill, U. S. N., was in New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

CAPT. E. G. Bush, 10th U. S. Infantry, who is to be promoted major, has been over 19 years a captain.

THE Washington Critic is responsible for the statement that Secretary of War Lincoln will shortly be superseded.

LIEUT. T. R. Adams, 5th U. S. Artillery, for some time past on leave at Tampa, Fla., is expected to rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks late this or early next week.

THE case of Gen. Fitz John Porter was considered at a Cabinet meeting April 11, and will, it is said, be made the subject of a special communication to Congress.

THE Leavenworth Times of April 7 says: Major E. B. Grimes, who is to relieve Major Weeks at Fort Leavenworth as depot quartermaster, passed through here yesterday on a visit to his father at Atchison. He has for years been stationed at St. Louis, and later in the Far West. Being a Kansas man we all feel a pleasure in welcoming him to his new home. He will return to-day to assume his duties.

LIEUT. W. A. MANN, 17th Infantry, has returned from leave to Fort Pembina, D. T., bringing with him a batch of recruits from Fort Snelling.

LIEUT. P. Cusack, 9th Cavalry, is coming east from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, on a month's leave.

LIEUT. Redmond Tully, 25th U. S. Infantry, projects a visit to the east from Fort Randall, D. T., early in May next.

LIEUT. R. F. Ames, 2d Infantry, has assumed charge of the recruiting department at Fort Yuma, Cal., although from our accounts from that vicinity we judge the business to be dull.

LIEUT. H. K. Bailey, of the 5th U. S. Infantry, has established an office at St. Paul to attend to subsistence duties at that point, under the direction of Gen. Morgan, Chief Commissary to Gen. Terry.

LIEUT. Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, A. D. C. to his father, General Augur, has forsaken for a while the pleasant places of San Antonio, and gone to Fort Clark for a tour of duty with the 8th Cavalry.

LIEUT. S. E. Stuart, 1st U. S. Artillery, was to leave San Francisco a few days ago to report at Fort Monroe, Va., for the customary tour.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, held at Boston, Mass., the following were elected members: Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker, U. S. N.; J. F. Lovering, late Chaplain 17th Maine Volunteers; Lieut. C. F. Mason, late Rhode Island Volunteers; Captain C. D. Owen, late Rhode Island Vols.; Lieut. W. H. H. Young, late New Hampshire Vols.; Lieut. Commander George E. Wingate, U. S. N.; Capt. Solomon Hovey, Jr., late captain 7th U. S. Vet. Volunteers, and Amasa E. Paine, late Assistant Surgeon 104th U. S. C. T.

Mr. W. E. Everett, a Government scout, told Assistant Surgeon J. C. Merrill, U. S. A., recently that Sitting Bull was a firm believer in "familiar spirits," and that he told him that "the night before Long Hair (Gen. Custer) attacked me I was warned by this same wolf (the familiar). I knew I should be victorious, and I knew who was going to be killed, and I made preparations; and if any Long Knives (Americans) come here to attack me, my brother, the wolf, will warn me."

We regret to learn that Lieut. C. H. Arnold, secretary to Rear-Admiral Nicholson, commanding the European Station, has been seriously ill since Christmas, and though now much better is unable to walk, and will be obliged to give up his appointment.

LIEUT. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at Fort McHenry, Md., in place of Lieut. Maurice, who leaves there in a few days for Fort Monroe.

MAJOR G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., is expected North from Tampa, Fla., in May, to spend the summer with his friends and attend to matters of private business.

LIEUTS. H. R. Anderson and Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Artillery, made a pleasant official visit this week to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and were hospitably received. Lieut. Anderson has returned to Fort Preble and Lieut. Deems to Fort Warren.

LIEUT. H. H. Benham, 2d U. S. Infantry, was reported in Paris, France, April 8, stopping at No. 24 Rue Tronchet.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Barrancas writes: "The 'immortal thirty' of Battery K, 3d U. S. Artillery, as you are pleased to term them, are much pleased at your publication of their names, etc., and complimentary allusions to their skill as marksmen, and you may rest assured the 'Trophy' will not be easily taken from them."

By order of the Secretary of War, all the Army officers detailed for special duty in connection with the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi overflow have been relieved, the necessity for their services in that connection having passed. The Secretary in relieving them has expressed in complimentary terms his appreciation of the able and energetic manner in which they performed the duties required of them.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in his latest novel, "The Fixed Period," gives some excellent suggestions in the matter of compulsory retirement, although the hero of the story goes a step beyond the present day and advocates compulsory retirement from existence at a certain age.

COL. Roger Jones, U. S. A., Inspector-General on General Hancock's staff, returned to Governor's Island early this week from a brief official trip to Washington.

ASST. SURG. William H. Corbusier, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week, stopping at 144 East 17th street. He will go on duty in the Department of the East.

THE EXAMINING BOARD at Fort Monroe, Va., concluded its labors last week, and the three artillery sergeants who went before it are now waiting, with such patience as they can, the promulgation of its action, which will decide their prospects of receiving commissions.

ASST. SURG. Clarence Ewen, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ewen, sailed on the City of Berlin, Saturday, April 8, for Europe.

COL. E. A. Carr, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is coming East from Arizona to spend a few months' leave.

CAPT. H. McKendall, 6th Cavalry, on account of his health, has temporarily resigned command of his Troop A, and gone on light duty at Fort Grant, Arizona.

COL. Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, arrived this week in New York City to assume charge of the quartermaster's depot vacated by Gen. Ingalls.

CAPT. Geo. H. Cook, the newly-appointed assistant quartermaster, has taken Capt. Hunt's place at Fort Union, New Mexico, and received a hearty welcome from the gallant 23d at that post.

MAJOR R. F. O'Beirne, 24th Infantry, has gone to Fort Elliott, Texas, for duty, to the regret of his many friends at the cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian.

LIEUT.-COL. P. T. Swaine and Major G. M. Brayton, 15th Infantry, have recently exchanged stations, the former going to Fort Lewis and the latter to Fort Lyon, Col.

CHAPLAIN Adams, U. S. A., under the inexorable call of duty, has left Fort Lyon and gone to Fort Sill, I. T.

CAPT. E. W. Clift, 13th U. S. Infantry, on account of sickness, has been obliged to relinquish duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and seek restoration to health on an extended leave of absence.

PAYMASTER W. M. Maynadier, U. S. A., is visiting friends in the East. He will return to St. Louis about the end of April.

LIEUT. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe early this week from a short leave.

LIEUT. Gregory Barrett, the genial quartermaster of the 10th U. S. Infantry, snatched a brief respite this week from his official labors at Fort Wayne, Mich., on a seven days' leave.

THE ceremonies of Decoration Day, now close at hand, are expected to be quite as impressive as those of former years. The parade and review in New York City will be a most interesting event, and it is expected that the Light Battery of the 5th U. S. Artillery and other artillery troops from the forts in New York Harbor will participate.

CAPT. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., after a pleasant sojourn with his family and friends at Washington.

CAPT. J. R. Myrick, 3d Artillery, has formally entered upon his duties as A. D. C. to General Terry, who, determined that he shall have work enough, has also appointed him Judge-Advocate of the Department of Dakota.

PAYMASTER G. C. Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived in New York this week on his usual pay tour, stopping at the Sturtevant.

A most of old friends welcomed Lieutenant Schwatka, U. S. A., on his visit to New York this week. He stopped at the Sturtevant.

COL. H. C. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., arrived in New York early this week, and is temporarily stopping at the Everett House, preparatory to settling down in a permanent residence.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., visited Albany, N. Y., April 10.

CAPT. George L. Browning, 7th U. S. Infantry, was in Paris, France, this week, stopping at Hotel du Pavillon. His health is much improved.

COMMANDER H. C. White, U. S. N., paid a visit to Philadelphia this week, stopping at the West End Hotel.

SEVERAL members of the New York National Guard have united in a letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL, in which they say: "We ask you to advocate the appointment of as brave a soldier as ever lived, Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Regt. of U. S. Infantry, now commanding the Leavenworth School. We ask you to urge his promotion to the prospective vacancy of Brigadier-General, U. S. Army. The Colonel is from New York, and we know him to be a first class soldier, a perfect gentleman, and an excellent lawyer. He has no superior as an Indian fighter, and was the first to encounter Sitting Bull after the Custer massacre, and handled him so roughly that that redoubtable warrior never could collect his scattered band together. The promotion should be given to the officer with the best record, and regard to sacrifices made during the war of the Rebellion. His service and wounds entitle him to it, and we trust you will advocate the promotion of one of the very best soldiers in or out of the Army. We are anxious to have a general officer from New York." We may say in this connection that Generals Schofield and Augur were both born in New York, although not appointed to the Military Academy from that State.

THE HOTCHKISS GUN ABROAD.

THE Austrian government after a trial of Nordenfeli 1 in. bullet guns and Hotchkiss 1½ in. revolving cannon in 1878, decided in favor of the Nordenfeli and purchased a large quantity of them for their navy, which proved so unsatisfactory that the question was opened again and another trial made at Tola, Austria, with the Hotchkiss revolving cannon of three sizes of naval guns, light 37 mm., long 37 mm. and 47 mm. guns, firing projectiles of 1 lb., 1½ lbs. and 2½ lbs. They have adopted the 47 mm. gun firing 2½ lbs. projectiles, and give as the reason for their decision that at all ranges the 47 mm. gun, on account of its larger calibre, is much more effective than the 37 mm., and at long ranges the proportion is still more in favor of the 47 mm. owing to its heavier projectiles, losing their velocity less rapidly. As a result of this the 47 mm. proves itself not only effective against steel torpedo boats of 10 to 15 mm. thickness even at long ranges, but it can also be usefully employed in fighting torpedo rams or torpedo vessels, such as are recently being constructed, also against modern cruisers, for which the smaller guns in most cases would not be sufficiently powerful. The rapidity of fire of both sizes of guns being about equal, the commission gives the preference to the 47 mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon. We give the extracts which follow from our German exchanges:

The *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*, Berlin, February, 1882, says:

France.—Trials were made on the 15th of February in the harbor of Toulon with the new model Hotchkiss revolving cannon, which it is well known have now been adopted for the German navy, and this year's appropriation provides for the manufacture of 228 more of these guns. The trial was made for the purpose of ascertaining how a man of war could be protected against torpedo boat attacks by the use of the revolving cannon; the results were very satisfactory. In the sham fight between a torpedo boat and a man of war supplied with a revolving cannon it was found to be absolutely impossible for the torpedo boat to approach the man of war near enough to be able to attack it with success. The new French man of war *Admiral Duperre* has in her armament 30 Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*, Berlin, 11th March, 1882, says:

Austria.—The armament for the torpedo vessels is not public yet. The supply with Palmcrantz-Nordenfeli Mitrailleuses will result in a change in a short time. Trials which were made last autumn with the Hotchkiss revolving cannon have proved the revolving cannon to be far superior to the Palmcrantz-Nordenfeli, and on account of this fact the revolving cannon is adopted to supersede the Palmcrantz-Nordenfeli previously used.

The Hotchkiss revolving cannon has now been adopted by the following countries:

Austria, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Roumania, Russia, San Salvador, Siam, Turkey.

Twenty governments have now adopted these guns, which have given universal satisfaction. Not one government complained of their guns, and nearly all of these governments are now doubling their supply. The orders have increased so rapidly in the last few months that the capacity of the revolving cannon works has had to be tripled. The French government has just given large additional contracts for Hotchkiss revolving cannon for their navy; these guns have given such universal satisfaction that the number of guns are being greatly increased on their war ships, some of them of the class of the *Admiral Duperre*, having as many as 30 of these weapons.

ARMY PAY UNDER TYLER DECISION.

PAYMASTER GENERAL ROCHESTER, U. S. A., in circular of April 4, publishes the following table of pay of officers of the Army, by which paymasters are to be governed from April 1, 1882. Claims for difference of pay between the rates given in the table and former rates are to be sent to the 2d Auditor of the Treasury Department for settlement:

Grade.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.						PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	Monthly Pay.						Monthly Pay.					
	Yearly pay.	Prior to 5 years' serv.	5 yrs. serv.	10 yrs. serv.	15 yrs. serv.	20 yrs. serv.	Yearly pay.	Prior to 5 years' serv.	5 yrs. serv.	10 yrs. serv.	15 yrs. serv.	20 yrs. serv.
General.....	\$13,500 00	\$1,125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut.-General..	11,000 00	916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General..	7,500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,625 00	\$468 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brig.-General..	5,500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	343 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	3,500 00	291 67	\$320 83	\$352 91	*\$375 00	*\$375 00	2,625 00	218 75	\$240 62	\$264 68	\$281 25	\$281 25
Lieut.-Colonel..	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	302 50	332 75	333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	226 87	249 56	250 00
Major.....	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	252 08	277 29	291 67	1,875 00	156 25	171 87	189 06	207 96	218 75
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	201 66	221 83	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	151 25	166 37	175 00
Captain, not mtd.	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	181 50	199 65	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	136 12	149 73	157 50
Regt. Adjutant.	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	181 50	199 65	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	136 12	149 73	157 50
Regt. Q. M.....	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	181 50	199 65	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	136 12	149 73	157 50
1st Lieut., mtd..	1,600 00	133 33	146 67	161 33	177 46	186 67	1,200 00	100 00	110 00	121 00	133 10	140 00
1st Lieut., not mtd	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	151 25	163 37	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	113 43	124 78	131 25
2d Lieut., mtd..	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	151 25	163 37	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	113 43	124 78	131 25
2d Lieut., not mtd	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	141 16	155 28	163 33	1,050 00	87 50	96 25	105 87	116 46	123 50
Chaplain.....	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	151 25	166 37	175 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	136 12	149 73	157 50

* The maximum pay of a Colonel is by law \$4,500 per annum; hence full 40 per cent. cannot accrue.

† The maximum pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel is by law \$4,000 per annum; hence full 40 per cent. cannot accrue.

1. An Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed \$200 per year in addition to the pay of his rank, to be included in computing the service increase.

2. An Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General is allowed \$150 per year in addition to the pay of his rank, to be included in computing the service increase.

3. An Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence is allowed \$100 per year in addition to the pay of his rank, to be included in computing the service increase.

4. Retired officers receive 75 per cent. of pay (salary and increase) of their rank.

5. A retired Chaplain receives three-fourths of the pay (salary and increase) of his rank (Captain, not mounted).

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.
Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks., I. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.
A. B. C. E. K. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort McDermit, Nev.
D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. H. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.
F. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
M. Presidio, Cal. L. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.
Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; M. J. J. S. Brislin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
Col. A. G. Brackett, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Royall, d. s. Omaha; Major A. W. Evans, Fort Steele, W. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, on sick leave; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Washakie, W. T.
A. M. Fort McKinney, Wy. T. E. I. Fort Steele, Wy. T.
D. Fort Sanders, Wy. T. H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.
C. F. G. L. Fort D. A. Russell. B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.
Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of N. Mexico and regt.; Lt. Col. J. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Minner, Fort Sill, I. T.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.
A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.
Col. W. McRitt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Ft. Sidney, Neb., on leave; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Maj. J. K. Hart, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb.
A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C. E. L. Fort Sidney, Neb.
B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Apache, A. T.
Colonel E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. George W. Schofield; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort Grant, A. T.; Major D. Perry, Fort Thomas, A. T.
F. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
B. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. Fort Whipple, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
E. K. Fort Apache, A. T. A. D. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.
Col. S. D. Sturgis, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. E. Otis, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Telford, Ft. Lincoln; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.
A. C. E. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
Col. T. H. Neill, d. s., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, comdg.; Major D. R. Clendenin, Ft. Brown, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Fort Clark, Tex.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
A. C. D. E. G. K. L. Fort Clark. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., on leave; Lt. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kans.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. E. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
K. Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, I. T.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.
Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Texas; Major C. B. McCallan, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major N. B. McLaughlin, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Concho, Tex.
A. C. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex. B. G. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.
D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, commanding; Major J. Mendenhall, on d. s., N. Y. City, Heavy Art. Board; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major E. C. Bainbridge.
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Fort Canby, Wash. T.
B. Ft. B. Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. M. Point San Jose, Cal.
I. Fort Stevens, Ozn.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.
Col. B. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. H. Howe, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. J. McMillan, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.
A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks, Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.
Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. G. A. De Rusey, comdg.; Major H. G. Gibson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. L. Ft. Brooke, Fla.
B. E. K. Ft. Barranca, Fla. H. M. Jackson Bks, La.
C. Little Rock Bks, Ark. I. Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.
D. Ft. St. Augustine, Fla.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.
Col. J. M. Brannan, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, commanding, with station at Fort Warren, Mass.; Major A. Piper, Ft. Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Madison Bks., N. Y.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. H. K. Madison Bks, N. Y.
F. G. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.
Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; Major R. Arnold, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. D. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
B. F. G. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. I. Fort Niagara, N. Y. H.
C. Fort Monroe, Va. E. Westburg, Bks, N. Y.

Engineer Battalion.
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.
Col. W. R. Shafter, comdg.; Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major H. M. Lazelle, West Point, N. Y.
A. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. B. C. D. E. F. G. K. Fort H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Davis, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.
Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Colville, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Spokane, W. T.
A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Cœur d'Alene, D. K. Fort Spokane, W. T.
C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.
Col. J. R. Brooke, on d. s., Magaz. Gun Board; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, comdg.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.
Col. W. P. Carlin, on d. s., Columbus Bks, O.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, comdg.; Major I. D. De Russ, on leave.
G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.
B. E. Fort Sanders, Wy. T. F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
C. Fort Steele, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.
Col. D. Huston, Jr., on leave; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major R. L. Morris, Ft. Keogh, M. T.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.
Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush.
A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. F. G. H. Ft. Thornburgh, Utah B. Ft. Hall, Idaho. E. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Buford, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Stevenson, D. T., on leave.
A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.
D. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.
Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins, on leave; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn.
A. San Diego Bks, Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal.
B. I. K. Benicia Bks, Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev.
C. F. D. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.
Col. Jas. Van Vorst, absent sick; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg., with station at Fort McKinney, W. T.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort Omaha, Neb.
E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. G. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. Fort Niobrara, Neb. F. Fort Sidney, Neb.
C. D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. I. Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.
Col. W. H. Wood, New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Col. F. Townsend, comdg.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.
A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.
Col. O. B. Wilcox, on det. serv. comdg. Dept. Arizona; Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, on sick leave; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Whipple Bks, A. T., comdg. regiment.
A. Fort Mojave, A. T. E. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T.
B. Whipple Bks, A. T. F. San Carlos Agency, A. T.
D. Fort Apache, A. T. G. Fort Bowie, A. T.
C. Camp Thomas, A. T. K. Camp Huachuca, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.
Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M.
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
B. Fort Seiden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Cal.
Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompagre, Cal.; Major M. Bryant, Camp White River Agency.
A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Cal.
D. F. G. H. Uncmpagre, Cal. E. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Col.
Col. G. P. Buell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Lyon, Col.
A. E. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. K. Fort Lyon, Col.
B. Fort Garland, Col. I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.
Col. G. Pennyacker, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. McKavett, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.
A. B. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex. D. E. G. H. I. K. Ft. McKavett.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.
Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
Col. T. H. Ruter, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.
Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Biles, on sick leave; Major H. H. O'Byrne, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
A. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. G. K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, Deputy Gov. Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C.; Major C. R. Layton, Fort Dodge, Kas.
A. Fort Wallace, Kas. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. E. Fort Gibson, I. T. I. G. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. D. E. Fort Dodge, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
A. Boise Bks, Idaho T. E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Barracks.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major E. W. Smith, on leave.
A. E. H. San Antonio, Tex. D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.
B. C. G. I. K. Ft. Clark.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.
F. Ft. Craig, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, on leave; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.
B. F. Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
C. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T.; Major Joseph Bueh, on sick leave.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall.
C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.

(From the N. Y. World.)

FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.

BY A COLORED CADET.

"Haply I am black."—Othello.

O, now forever
Farewell the dress parade, farewell the band;
Farewell the admiring girls, and the brass buttons
That make ambition virtue! O farewell.
Farewell the back saloon, and the big tramp.
The spirit-stirring barkeeper, the ear-slitting life,
The sympathizing Greenor, and all quality,
Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war!
Farewell. Poor Whittaker's occupation's gone.

PAY OF NAVAL LIEUTENANTS.

We have been requested to publish the following copy of a letter from Hon. John F. Dezendorf, M. C.:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1882.

A. Price, Passed Asst. Engineer, U. S. N., Navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours relative to "House bill No. 4719" duly received. You say "that the origin of this bill is attributed to the passed assistant engineers at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by those whose pay it affects, and its introduction by them is construed as a declaration of war." I take great pleasure in stating that the bill was sent to me by Samuel Boyd, of the city of Norfolk. I do not know who instigated him to do so, but I am sure that the passed assistant engineers have no desire to see the pay of lieutenants cut down. Several of them have waited upon me and asked me to have the bill withdrawn. When I presented the bill I did not know its result upon the pay of lieutenants, and as soon as it was brought to my attention by the passed assistant engineers I took prompt steps to prevent any further mischief. The bill is now in my charge and will be no more heard of.

Yours truly, J. F. DEZENDORF.

We, the undersigned, after a careful search for the source of this bill, are prepared to deny that it rests with the engineers here; but we have traced it to the groggery of Samuel Boyd, of Norfolk City, who accepts the responsibility of the authorship.

CHAS. H. GREENLEAF, Pass. A. Engr., U. S. N.

A. PRICE, Pass. A. Engr., U. S. N.

T. J. W. COOPER, Pass. A. Engr., U. S. N.

Geo. W. SNYDER, Asst. Engr., U. S. N.

"HOPLITE," a correspondent of the New York Times, who dates his letter from "Fort Alice, Montana," has some sensible remarks in regard to the facility with which, under existing rules and regulations, claims almost wholly fraudulent are "worked out and through." For claims from discharged soldiers of the Regular Army he advocates the following rules:

First—Each time an enlisted man is placed on sick report the attending surgeon shall personally state the nature of his complaint, both on the hospital and company sick report books. (There is already a column in the company sick report for the diagnosis, but it is not generally used, and there is no definite order that the diagnosis of each new case shall be set forth therein.)

Second—These remarks shall be borne on the company monthly returns and muster-rolls. This is already done in the hospital record.

Third—There shall be on each and every discharge paper a blank space, in which the company commander shall copy all the different remarks in relation to sickness borne against the soldier on the company records.

Fourth—Before any soldier is discharged he shall be carefully examined by the post surgeon, special reference being had to the record of sickness, and the post surgeon shall certify if the man is still suffering from any disease or injury, or the sequela of any disease or injury, recorded thereon; and shall, also, if he find any such traces of disease or injury, specify the same and estimate the amount of disability it produces; and if there is no remaining traces of such former disease or injury he shall expressly so state.

Fifth—Hereafter in all claims for pension the degree of disability shall be graded in accordance with the certificate of the examining surgeon at the time of the man's discharge, provided that in case the natural development of the disease or injury shall lead to a greater degree of disability, the pension may, upon due proof, be raised in proportion to the degree of such increased disability, and that, in case the disease or injury shall be ameliorated, the pension shall be proportionately reduced.

Sixth—In all future claims for pension the discharge must be produced as primary proof of such claim, and no claim shall be entertained without such discharge.

Even under the most stringent precautions false claims often succeed, and any measures looking to protection are well worthy of attention.

THE Volunteer review of Easter Monday, at Portsmouth, Eng., was a success, although the weather was not particularly favorable. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and many other distinguished personages were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., March 31, 1882.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers made since the publication of G. O. 77, of Oct. 31, 1881, together with list of casualties. The names of captains and lieutenants of the line are arranged so as to show the troops, batteries, and companies to which they have succeeded by promotion, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority:

I. PROMOTIONS.

Quartermaster's Department.—Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel, Feb. 13, 1882, vice Rucker, appointed quartermaster-general; Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel, March 10, 1882, vice Ingalls, appointed quartermaster-general; Major James J. Dana, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 13, 1882, vice Ekin, promoted; Major Richard N. Batchelder, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 10, 1882, vice Saxton, promoted; Capt. Andrew J. McGonnigle, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with rank of major, Feb. 13, 1882, vice Dana, promoted; Capt. Edward B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with rank of major, March 10, 1882, vice Batchelder, promoted.

Pay Department.—Major James B. M. Potter, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 17, 1882, vice Larned, deceased.

4th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Frank L. Shoemaker, to be captain, Nov. 1, 1881, vice Hemphill, dismissed [Troop I]; 2d Lieut. Fred. Wheeler, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1881, vice Shoemaker, promoted [Troop F].

6th Cavalry.—Major George W. Schofield, 10th Cav., to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 30, 1881, vice Price, deceased; 1st Lieut. Gilbert E. Overton, to be captain, Dec. 30, 1881, vice McLellan, promoted to 10th Cav. [Troop I]; 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1881, vice Overton, promoted [Troop F].

7th Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Albert J. Russell, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1881, vice Hare, appointed quartermaster [Troop I].

9th Cavalry.—2d Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1881, vice Hugo, dismissed [Troop D].

10th Cavalry.—Capt. Curwen B. McLellan, 6th Cav., to be major, Dec. 30, 1881, vice Schofield, promoted to 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, adjutant, to be captain, Nov. 13, 1881, vice Spencer, dismissed [Troop B]; 2d Lieut. George H. Evans, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1881, vice Morrison, appointed adjutant [Troop F].

2d Artillery.—2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1882, vice Howard, resigned [Batt. H].

3d Artillery.—2d Lieut. Heman Dowd, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1881, vice Wolcott, resigned [Batt. B].

4th Artillery.—2d Lieut. George L. Anderson, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1881, vice Quinan, resigned [Batt. E].

5th Artillery.—Additional 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 3d Art., to be 2d lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1881, vice Ives, deceased [Batt. M].

4th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, to be captain, Feb. 4, 1882, vice Ferris, deceased [Co. I]; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1882, vice Keefe, promoted [Co. G].

5th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., 6th Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Lugenbeel, retired; Capt. Richard L. Morris, 18th Inf., to be major, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Ilges, promoted to 18th Inf.

6th Infantry.—Major Nathan W. Osborne, 15th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Huston, promoted to 5th Inf.

8th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney, adjutant, to be captain, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Brayton, promoted to 15th Inf. [Co. A].

9th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. James Van Vost, 16th Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 20, 1882, vice King, retired.

12th Infantry.—2d Lieut. Robert K. Evans, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1882, vice Allen, deceased [Co. D].

15th Infantry.—Capt. George M. Brayton, 8th Inf., to be major, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Osborne, promoted to 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen B. Stafford, to be captain, Jan. 31, 1882, vice Jewett, promoted to 16th Inf. [Co. D]; 2d Lieut. David D. Mitchell, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1882, vice Stafford, promoted [Co. C].

17th Infantry.—Major Alfred L. Hough, 23d Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 20, 1882, vice Van Vost, promoted to 9th Inf.; Capt. Horace Jewett, 15th Inf., to be major, Jan. 31, 1882, vice Webb, deceased.

18th Infantry.—Major Guido Ilges, 5th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Black, promoted to 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George N. Bomford, to be captain, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Morris, promoted to 5th Inf. [Co. D]; 1st Lieut. William A. Miller, to be captain, Feb. 20, 1882, vice Smith, promoted to 22d Inf. [Co. G]; 2d Lieut. William B. Wheeler, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Bomford, promoted [Co. B]; 2d Lieut. Oliver B. Warwick, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1882, vice Miller, promoted [Co. K].

22d Infantry.—Capt. Edward W. Smith, 18th Inf., to be major, Feb. 20, 1882, vice Hough, promoted to 16th Inf.

23d Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Black, 18th Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Haller, retired.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—Col. Daniel H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general, to be quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 13, 1882, vice Meigs, retired; Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, to be quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 23, 1882, vice Rucker, retired; 1st Lieut. George H. Cook, 19th Inf., to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, Feb. 10, 1882, vice Howell, wholly retired; 1st Lieut. Forrest H. Hathaway, 5th Inf., to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, Feb. 13, 1882, vice McGonnigle, promoted; 1st Lieut. Joshua W. Jacobs, 7th Inf., to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, March 8, 1882, vice Bradley, deceased; 1st Lieut. Charles Bird, 23d Inf., to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, March 14, 1882, vice Grimes, promoted.

Pay Department.—Major William B. Rochester, paymaster, to be paymaster-general with rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 17, 1882, vice Brown, retired; William F. Tucker, Jr., of Illinois, to be paymaster with rank of major, Feb. 21, 1882, vice Rochester, appointed paymaster general; John C. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, to be paymaster with rank of major, March 20, 1882, vice Potter, promoted.

Ordnance Department.—2d Lieut. William B. Gordon, 4th

Art., to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1881, vice Lyle, promoted.

Signal Corps.—Sergt. William D. Wright, Signal Service, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1882, to fill an original vacancy; Sergt. Frank Greene, Signal Service, to be 2d lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1882, to fill an original vacancy.

REAPPOINTED.

Under the Act of March 4, 1882.

Quartermaster's Department.—William H. Gill, of New Jersey (late military storekeeper), to be military storekeeper with rank of captain, March 25, 1882, with rank from June 12, 1858, date of his former commission.

III. TRANSFERS.

Lieut.-Col. George P. Andrews, from 4th Art. to 1st Art., Oct. 27, 1881; Lieut.-Col. Clermont L. Best, from 1st Art. to 4th Art., Oct. 27, 1881; 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, from 6th Cav. to 12th Inf., Feb. 13, 1882 [Co. A]; 2d Lieut. E. Farnsworth Wilcox, from 12th Inf. to 6th Cav., Feb. 13, 1882 [Co. L]; 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, from 25th Inf. to 4th Cav., Feb. 13, 1882, vice McDonald, promoted [Co. H]; 2d Lieut. John B. McDonald, from 25th Inf. to 10th Cav., March 2, 1882, vice Evans, promoted [Co. E].

(Next follows the list of those who have been retired from active service, resigned, died, dismissed, etc., since date of G. O. 77, of 1881, all of which have appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL. Most of the promotions, etc., given above indicate the casualties which have occasioned them. We publish the promotions and appointments in full, however, although they have all been announced from time to time, as a ready means in connection with our "addenda" to the Army Register, of assisting officers to keep their registers up to date.—ED. JOURNAL.)

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE APRIL 11, 1882.

4th Infantry.—Sergt. Carter P. Johnson, Troop F, 3d Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, 1882, vice Mason, promoted.

5th Infantry.—Corpl. James E. Wilson, General Service, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Long, promoted.

8th Infantry.—Sergt. John Stafford, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Pitcher, promoted.

10th Infantry.—Sergt. Charles J. T. Clarke, Co. K, 22d Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Clark, promoted.

12th Infantry.—1st Sergt. Daniel F. Anglum, Co. C, 12th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Evans, promoted.

15th Infantry.—1st Sergt. John Cotto, Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Plummer, deceased.

18th Infantry.—Sergt. Charles B. Hardin, Troop G, 1st Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant March 27, vice Wheeler, promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st U. S. Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant March 11, 1882, he being the Regimental Q. M.

2d Lieut. Chas. B. Thompson, 5th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Forbe, appointed Regimental Q. M.

2d Lieut. Chas. Heyl, 23d U. S. Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Bird, appointed Captain and A. Q. M.

The nomination of Additional 2d Lieut. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, vice Dowd, promoted, to date from Nov. 1, 1881, has been withdrawn, he having been nominated to be 2d Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, to date from April 5, 1882.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., April 7, 1882.

Amends par. 978 of the Regulations in regard to the classification of the several National Cemeteries.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., April 10, 1882.

The following acts and joint resolutions of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT for the relief of Paulina Jones, widow of Alexander Jones, deceased, late of Co. E, 2d North Carolina Infantry. Approved March 15, 1882.

II. JOINT RESOLUTION making a further appropriation to relieve the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Approved March 21, 1882.

III. AN ACT appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for continuing the work on Davis Island Dam. Approved March 21, 1882.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of articles, tents, etc., at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania on the battle field of Gettysburg, in July, 1882. Approved March 22, 1882.

V. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of articles, tents, etc., at the Soldiers' reunion to be held at Grand Island, Neb., in the month of August, 1882. Approved March 22, 1882.

VI. AN ACT to establish a railway bridge across the Mississippi River, extending from a point between Wabasha and Read's Landing, in Minnesota, to a point below the mouth of the Chippewa River, in Wisconsin. Approved March 23, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., April 11, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 919 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

919. Proceedings of General Courts-martial will be transmitted by the commander who appoints the court, or by the judge-advocate of a court appointed by the President of the United States, directly to the Judge-Advocate-General. The proceedings of garrison and regimental Courts-martial will be transmitted without delay by the garrison or regimental commanders to the department headquarters for the supervision of the department commander.—[G. O. 72, 1873; G. O. 39, 1877; Regs. 1863, par. 893; Act Mar. 3, 1878, A. R., p. 307.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, March 23, 1882.

Fixes the number of animals pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. authorized at posts in the Dept. of California, and directs that all animals in excess of the number will be herded, when practicable, in the vicinity of the post at which they may be. No work will be required of, nor forage issued to them, unless in case of absolute necessity. If the grazing in the vicinity is not sufficiently good to keep them in fair condition, Division Headquarters will be so informed by telegraph.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 31, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of gallery practice of companies serving in this Dept. for February, 1882.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, March 16, 1882.

Pursuant to authority from the Division Commander, a "General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of the Columbia," is hereby established, and the Adjutant-General of the Department is announced as Superintendent of the same.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, March 21, 1882.

Fixes monthly allowance of extra duty pay as follows: Fort Colville, W. T., \$60; Fort Lapwai, I. T., \$50; Boise Barracks, I. T., \$50; Fort Klamath, Ore., \$50, and Fort Walla Walla, W. T., \$70.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Pope will proceed via Caldwell, Kan., to Fort Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 72, April 5, D. M.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 62, April 10, D. E.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The telegraphic instructions of April 3 to the C. O. of Fort Union, N. M., to relieve Capt. T. B. Hunt, A. Q. M., from duty at that post, and to direct him to report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, are confirmed (S. O. 70, April 3, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division (S. O. 63, April 4, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. R. N. Batchelder, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty in charge of the Q. M. Depot in San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to Washington, D. C., reporting upon arrival to the Q. M. Gen. (S. O. 60, March 30, M. D. P.).

The C. O., Fort Thomas, A. T., will detail an officer to relieve Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., from duty as Post Q. M. at that post. Capt. Scully will report in person at Whipple Barracks, A. T., in compliance with par. 11, S. O. 70, c. 2, Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 50, April 4, D. A.).

Major Edward D. Baker, Q. M., will be relieved from duty as Depot Q. M. at St. Louis, Mo., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept., relieving Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., who will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume the duties of Depot Q. M. at that place. Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., for assignment to duty at that place, to relieve Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M., by May 1, 1882. Major Lee will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty as Chief Q. M., relieving Major William B. Hughes, Q. M., who will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., for duty. Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty at Denver, Colo., under the Chief Q. M. of that Dept., as disbursing officer, to attend especially to the settlement of railway accounts and other duties. Capt. Edward J. Strang, A. Q. M., now awaiting orders at New Orleans, La., will relieve Major Andrew J. McGonnigle, Q. M., as Depot Q. M. at that place, and will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South.

Major McGonnigle, on being relieved, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Prescott, A. T., by May 1, 1882, for duty as Chief Q. M., Dept. of Arizona (S. O., April 12, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Par. 4, S. O. 76, April 3, from W. D., relating to Com'y Sergeants, William H. Donaldson and James Davidson is revoked (S. O., April 8, W. D.).

The furlough granted Com'y Sergt. William H. Donaldson is extended two months (S. O., April 8, W. D.).

Major George Bell, Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on public business (S. O. 71, April 4, D. M.).

During the temporary absence of Lieut. Dorst, 4th Cav., Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will have charge of the Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.'s Office. Capt. Woodruff will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 49, April 4, D. N. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, now on temporary duty at Fort Ringgold, Tex., will, on the return to that post of Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, rejoin his station, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 32, March 31, D. T.).

The telegraphic instructions of March 28, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, relieving A. A. Surg. George E. Andrews from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and directing him to accompany Troop D, 6th Cav., to the camp to be established in the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, A. T., and to take station thereat, are confirmed (S. O. 47, March 30, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, member G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., April 10 (S. O. 33, April 4, D. T.).

Capt. E. T. Comegay, member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 1, c. 2, Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 74, April 7, D. M.).

Capt. William H. King, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will proceed to his home. Leave of absence until further orders on account of sickness is granted Capt. King (S. O., April 10, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Allen will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., for duty (S. O. 62, April 3, M. D. P.).

Asst. Surgs. Peter J. A. Cleary and Henry S. Kilbourne are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 60, April 7, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. William H. King is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 64, April 12, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. C. K. Winne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O. 63, April 11, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. H. O. Perley, member G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 13 (S. O. 63, April 11, D. E.).

Surg. J. R. Smith, Medical Director, is authorized to purchase one public horse at the invoice price (S. O. 34, April 6, D. T.).

Asst. Surgs. V. Howard and J. A. Finley are appointed a board to convene at San Antonio, Tex., April 8, to examine into the disability of Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Inf. (S. O. 34, April 6, D. T.).

The furlough granted Hosp. Steward Michael O'Malley is extended four months (S. O., April 7, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Henry S. Fletcher, Fort Omaha, Neb., tried for violation of 21st 38th, and 33d Articles of War, found guilty and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States." Sentence confirmed (G. C.-M. O. 8, April 6, D. P.).

Hosp. Steward J. J. Rogers, discharged by expiration of service at Fort Monroe, Va., April 1, 1882, and re-enlisted April 2, 1882.

Par. 4, S. O. 31, c. 2, Dept. of Texas, is amended to direct Hosp. Steward Thomas C. Hannelly, on the abandonment of the sub-post of San Diego, Tex., to proceed to Fort

McIntosh, Tex., and there await discharge (S. O. 33, April 4, D. T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence until April 30 is granted Major W. M. Maynard, St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 71, April 4, D. M.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gillmore and Cyrus B. Comstock, and Major Charles B. Suter, is constituted to meet at such place on or near the Mississippi River, and at such time, as may be designated, for the examination of 1st Lieut. William L. Marshall, with a view to his promotion in the Corps of Engineers when legally entitled thereto. He will appear for examination as soon as the interests of the service on which he may be employed will permit (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

Capt. Clinton B. Sears is temporarily detached from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report to Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gillmore, President of the Mississippi River Commission, N. Y. City, for duty in charge of works of improvement on the Mississippi River under the supervision of the commission, taking station at St. Louis, Mo.; and he is designated as disbursing officer of the works which may be placed in his charge by virtue of this order (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., on public business (S. O. 53, April 6, D. D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Henderson died at Fort Wallace, Kan., April 4, 1882.

The furlough granted Ord. Sergt. Charles O'Brien is extended seven days (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Promotions: To be Sergeants—Pvt. Henry U. Jones, March 19, 1882, and John Laurens, April 5, 1882; Corp. Thomas B. Harrison, Dudley Brooks, and Julius G. Linsley, from April 1, 1882. To be Corporals—1st Class Pvt. Henry L. Heiskell, Charles Holmes, George A. Warren, Charles F. Merritt, Wesley Blake, Lewis M. Pindell, and Benjamin A. Blundon, from April 1, 1882. To be 1st Class Privates—2d Class Privates Paul Daniels from March 22, 1882, and Frank T. Williams from April 1, 1882.

The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be made: 1st Class Pvt. Richard M. Geddings, now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn.; 1st Class Pvt. Ver-Planck Temple from duty at Philadelphia, Penn., to Chincoteague, Va., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Frederick O. Pratz, who will report to the Chief Signal Officer; 1st Class Pvt. Charles F. Dickens from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Chincoteague, Va.; 1st Class Pvt. William M. Mattingly from duty at Chincoteague, Va., to Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

Sergt. John P. Finley will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., on public business, and afterward report in person to the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., April 19, for the trial of 1st Class Pvt. William M. Mattingly. Detail: 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., A. S. O.; President; 1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., A. S. O.; 1st Lieut. Merion P. Maus, 1st Inf., A. S. O.; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf., A. S. O.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., A. S. O.; and 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, members, and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., A. S. O., Judge-Advocate (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 8, 1882:

Troop C, 6th Cav., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Troop D, 6th Cav., to camp near Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major George B. Sanford, president; Capt. C. C. Carr and 2d Lieut. O. J. Brown, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., April 10 (S. O. 64, April 4, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made: Capt. William P. Clark, from Troop M to A; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, from Troop A to M (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause sixty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 2d Cav. (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, from May 1, 1882, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, in extension of his present authorized absence on Surg. certificate (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Major E. B. Beaumont and Capt. W. A. Thompson are authorized to obey the summons to appear before the U. S. District Court, for the District of Kansas, at Topeka, Kas., on April 18 (S. O. 48, April 1, D. N. M.)

Capt. F. L. Shoemaker, member, G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 1, D. M., to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 74, April 7, D. M.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 49, April 4, D. N. M.)

Col. Mackenzie, Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adj., A. A. G. of the District, will proceed on public business to Fort Stanton, and such other points in Southern New Mexico as he may deem necessary, and return (S. O. 49, April 4, D. N. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Foster is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 27, from D. P. (S. O. 35, April 6, D. P.)

Capt. Albert E. Woodson is detailed as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 27, D. P. (S. O. 35, April 6, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. H. M. Kendall, on account of his health, is relieved from duty with Troop A, and will report to the C. O. Fort Grant, A. T., for such duty at that post as he may be able to perform (S. O. 47, March 30, D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of March 28, D. A., relieving Private William G. Wamsley, Troop B, 6th Cav., Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and directing him to proceed with the troops from that post to the camp to be established in the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, A. T., for duty, are confirmed (S. O. 47, March 30, D. A.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Capt. H. J. Farnsworth and 2d Lieut. J. A. Gaston, mem-

bers, G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., April 10 (S. O. 33, April 4, D. T.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Vincenty Miniszewsky, Troop M, to take effect when his services can best be spared (S. O. 71, April 4, D. M.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The Comdr. Dept. of Missouri, accompanied by 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed via Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 72, April 5, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Byron Dawson, further extended four months (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

2d Lieut. F. S. Harlow, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., April 10 (S. O. 64, April 4, M. D. P.)

The following journeys made by Capt. W. L. Haskin, on duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at San Francisco, by S. O. 53, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, are approved, viz.: From Fort Point to San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1882; from San Francisco to Fort Point, Cal., March 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1882 (S. O. 61, March 31, M. D. P.)

Capt. Thos. Ward, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 13 (S. O. 63, April 11, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Capt. John R. Myrick is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brevet Major-General commanding the Dept. of Dakota, and is assigned to duty as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 6, April 7, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1882, Capt. George F. Barstow (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson and 2d Lieut. Clarence Deems will proceed to Plattsburg Bks. N. Y., for temporary Court-martial service (S. O. 61, April 8, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Major R. H. Jackson, president; Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, Charles Morris, 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, members, and 1st Lieut. George E. Sage, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O. 63, April 11, D. E.)

Capt. William B. Beck, president; 1st Lieut. Joshua A. Fessenden, David D. Johnson, Alexander L. Morton, members, and 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 13 (S. O. 63, April 11, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The following named officers are detailed additional members G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 3, D. T.: Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 2d Lieut. L. P. Brant, and 2d Lieut. B. S. Weaver (S. O. 34, April 6, D. T.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Asst. Surg. Valery Havard and Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley, is appointed to convene at San Antonio, Tex., April 8, for the examination of Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Inf. The Board will specify the disability rendering Capt. Hamilton unfit for duty; the degree and cause of disability, and whether such cause is inherent to his station (Fort Davis, Tex.); the possibility of treating his disability properly at his post, and his disability to perform any duty of his office thereat, or elsewhere in the Department (S. O. 34, April 6, D. T.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Col. Franklin F. Flint, having served forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, is, on his own application, retired from active service (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey is detailed as Act. Asst. Comy. of sub. in St. Paul, Minn., and will proceed to that place (S. O. 15, April 4, D. D.)

Capt. T. H. Logan is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Keogh, M. T., by par. 3, S. O. 6, D. D. (S. O. 53, April 6, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

1st Lieut. W. I. Reed is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 59, April 11, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. George S. Young, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 37, April 10, M. D. M.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Capt. J. N. Andrews, member, and 2d Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., April 10 (S. O. 64, April 4, M. D. P.)

Capt. Thomas Wilhelm is temporarily appointed Acting Judge-Advocate at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal., to date from Feb. 25, 1882 (G. O. 6, April 1, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, having been released from arrest, will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Bidwell, Cal. The journey made by Lieut. Earnest, from Reno, Nev., to San Francisco, Cal., and return, and from San Francisco to Benicia Bks, Cal., and return, in compliance with telegraphic orders from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, of March 17, 1882, are approved (S. O. 63, April 4, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. and Dept. Inspector, will proceed to Fort Worth and Galveston, Tex., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 33, April 4, D. T.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Major J. J. Coppinger, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed via Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 72, April 5, D. M.)

Official information has been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark (Co. K), to 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1881, vice Lark, deceased, which carries him to Co. F, at Fort Porter, N. Y. Lieut. Clark will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 60, April 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Dwight H. Kelton, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 65, April 13, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, twenty-three days (S. O. 66, April 14, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

2d Lieut. Jas. E. Macklin is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits in charge of 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, 7th

Inf., which were ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 59, April 11, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop will proceed from Fort Wingate to Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty with his company, D (S. O. 46, March 28, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Davies, member, G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. 1, D. M. (S. O. 74, April 7, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of eleven months, Capt. E. W. Clift, Fort Wingate, N. M., on Surg. certificate. This being an extreme case, Capt. Clift is authorized to leave the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 71, April 4, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun, further extended one month (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. C. McKibbin will make the quarterly inspection of the money accounts of the disbursing officers at Santa Fe, to include March 31, 1882 (S. O. 49, April 4, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—Col. George P. Buell, five months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. George H. Roach, ten days (S. O. 53, April 6, D. D.)

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 17TH INF., MARCH 15, 1882.—Headquarters, Fort Yates, D. T.: Col. Chas. C. Gilbert, comd. regt. and post; 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Rogers, Adj., Treas., and Act. Sig. Officer, R. O. G. S. D. D.; Quartermaster D. H. Brush, A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., Act. Ord. Officer, and comd. Det. of Indian Scouts; Capt. Wm. M. Van Horn, A.; Capt. H. S. Howe, H. Insp. of Indian supplies at Standing Rock, D. T.; Capt. L. M. O'Brien, D. Instr. in Musketry; 1st Lieut. T. Sharp, D.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, A.; 1st Lieut. A. Ogle, H.; 2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, D.; 2d Lieut. C. Sage, H.; 2d Lieut. D. T.: Major Joseph S. Conrad, D. S. Fort Totten, D. T., comd. post; 1st Lieut. F. D. Gerretty, C.; 2d Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, C.; A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., Act. Sig. Officer, and H. O. G. S. D. D. Fort Pembina, D. T.: Capt. E. Collins, E., comd. company and post; Capt. T. G. Troxel, K.; 1st Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, E., Post Adj., Treas., Sig. Officer, A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., comd. Mtd. Det., and R. O. G. S. D. D.; 2d Lieut. J. C. O. Hook, K. Fort Sisseton, D. T.: Capt. C. E. Bennett, E., comd. company and post, R. O. G. S. D. D.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Roach, I.; 2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, I.; 2d Lieut. E. L. Grumley, F., Post Adj., Treas., Sig. Officer, A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., Act. Ord. Officer, and comd. Mtd. Det. Fort Lincoln, D. T.: Capt. C. H. Greene, B.; 1st Lieut. J. Chance, G.; 1st Lieut. J. Brennan, B.; 2d Lieut. Wm. English, G.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, B. On Detached Service: Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, Columbus Bks, O., comd. depot; Capt. L. H. Sanger, G. Gen. Recgt. Ser., N. Y. C.; Capt. C. S. Roberts, I. A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. Crook; 1st Lieut. G. Ruhlen, F. Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Ohio State University; 2d Lieut. E. W. Howe, A. Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Bowdoin College, Maine; 2d Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, E. School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On Leave: Capt. M. McArthur, C.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, K.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

1st Lieut. J. H. Todd will await further orders in St. Paul, with a view to conduct a detachment of recruits to his station (S. O. 52, April 5, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts is relieved from temporary duty with Co. G, and will rejoin his company at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 33, April 4, D. T.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. E. H. Webber, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Surg. certificate. This being an extreme case, Lieut. Webber is authorized to leave the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 72, April 5, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave Extended.—Capt. George M. Downey, four months (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, president; Capt. William Conway, 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman, members, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Willis, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., April 10 (S. O. 33, April 4, D. T.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Chaplain James C. Laverty, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 70, April 3, D. M.)

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 74, April 7, D. M.)

Until April 22, Capt. J. N. Morgan, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 72, April 5, D. M.)

Military Prisoners.—In the cases of Peter Hall, formerly a private of Co. K, 2d Inf.; Private Phillip Moss, General Service, late of Co. D, 8th Inf., and John Thomet, formerly a private of Co. D, 2d Inf., the remaining portion of the sentences unexecuted on April 18 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 27, March 24, M. D. P.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of confinement in the case of Private Julius H. Wannenwetch, Co. C, 16th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 32, March 31, D. T.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private John H. Donahue, Bat. I, 2d Art., as relates to confinement, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 36, April 8, D. E.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private George W. Cottrell, Co. D, 22d Inf., is remitted (S. O. 34, April 6, D. T.)

Quarters at the Presidio.—Quarters No. 8, assigned to the Chief Paymaster, are assigned to the Judge-Advocate of the Department, the Secretary of War having authorized the Chief Paymaster to live in San Francisco. Two adobe buildings at the Presidio, arranged as quarters, are hereby turned over, one set to the Post Commander for assignment to a captain under his command; the other set to the Depot Quartermaster—the choice to be with the former (S. O. 61, March 31, M. D. P.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, and Casualties of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge, 5th Artillery, to Major, 1st Artillery, March 6, 1882, vice Lorain, deceased.
1st Lieutenant Charles Morris, 5th Artillery, to Captain, March 6, 1882, vice Bainbridge, promoted.
2d Lieutenant William H. Coffin, 5th Artillery, to 1st Lieutenant, March 6, 1882, vice Morris, promoted.
2d Lieutenant William L. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, to 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1882, vice Mott, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.
2d Lieutenant Edwin R. Clark, 10th Infantry, to 1st Lieutenant, December 14, 1881, vice Larke, deceased.

CASUALTY.

Major Charles W. Howell, Corps of Engineers—Died April 5, 1882, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

APPOINTMENT TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Wm. N. Pelouze has been appointed a cadet at large since the list we published last week was made up.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Duncan, Tex., April 10. Detail: Five officers of the 22d Inf.; two of the 8th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Halleck, Nev., April 10. Detail: Three officers of the 1st Cav.; two of the 8th Inf., and one of the 1st Art.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 13. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Art.; one of the 1st Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 14. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Myer, Va., April 19. For officers detailed see Signal Corps.

Board of Officers.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to inspect before purchase the artillery and cavalry horses whose purchase has been authorized. Detail: Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cav., and Mr. James W. Gaw, Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 70, April 3, D. M.)

Boards of Survey.—At Santa Fe, N. M., March 29. Detail: Surg. H. H. Alexander; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, 15th Inf. (S. O. 46, March 28, D. N. M.)

Board of Examination.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Albert G. Brackett, Capt. Peter D. Vroom, Capt. Emmet Crawford, Capt. John C. Thompson, and 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 17, 1882, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications for promotion of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it. The following named non-commissioned officers will report, on April 17, 1882, to the recorder of the board for examination: 1st Sergt. H. M. Roach, Troop F, 5th Cav., and 1st Sergt. Michael Lundy, Co. K, 6th Inf. (S. O. 33, April 3, D. P.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Adams, R. I., increased to twenty-two ounces by par. 1, S. O. 21, D. E., is reduced to twenty ounces (S. O. 61, April 8, D. E.)

School Teachers.—The Secretary of War has decided that non-commissioned officers may be detailed as school teacher and rated as overseers, with an allowance of 35 cts. per day extra pay (A. G. O., March 29, 1882.)

War Chevrons.—In reply to a question as to chevrons to which soldiers are entitled, on account of service in the Volunteer force during the War of the Rebellion, the Adjutant-General of the Army states that to entitle a soldier to the "Service Chevron" he must have served a term of enlistment, but a volunteer soldier of the War of the Rebellion may wear a "War Chevron," whether he has served out his enlistment or not (Letter A. G. O., March 21, 1882.)

Military Academy.—The following are recent orders from the Dept. of West Point:

Leave of absence for four days, to take effect when his services can be spared, was, April 3, granted 2d Lieut. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, 8th Cav. (S. O. 41, April 3, D. W. P.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., Asst. Professor of Drawing, was, April 5, relieved from duty in the Dept. of Practical Military Engineering. Leave of absence from April 7, 1882, to April 11, 1882, was, April 5, granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engrs. (S. O. 42, April 5, D. W. P.)

Telegraph Line from Camp Poplar River.—The following details, etc., are ordered for the construction of the U. S. military telegraph line from Camp Poplar River, M. T., to Rocky Point, M. T., to connect the main U. S. military lines with the new line from Rocky Point to Fort Maginnis, M. T. The construction will be carried on by two parties until they meet: one working West from Camp Poplar River, in charge of 1st Lieut. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., and one working East from Rocky Point, in charge of 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav. In addition to the officer in charge, each construction party will consist of one 2d lieutenant, 4 non-commissioned officers, 21 privates (including a carpenter, wheelwright, and blacksmith), one wagon master, and the necessary men for teamsters and cooks. With a view to avail themselves of his suggestions and experience, officers in charge of construction parties will communicate fully, from time to time, to 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art., in charge Northwestern Division U. S. military telegraph lines, the progress, needs, etc., of their work (S. O. 54, April 7, D. D.)

Indians as Farmers.—A circular recently issued by Gen. Terry publishes correspondence with the Interior Department on the subject of a report from the commanding officer at Fort Keogh, M. T., that a large number of the Cheyenne Indians at that post desire to renounce their tribal relations and to take up homesteads on the Rosebud River, and requesting instructions in the matter. The Secretary of the Interior on receiving this report referred it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who replied: "This department is ever ready and willing to encourage and aid every effort on the part of the Indians to engage in agricultural pursuits and establish permanent homes for themselves and thereby become self-supporting." I enclose herewith for the information of the commanding officer at Fort Keogh, M. T., a circular issued October 1, 1880, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing on pages 65 and 66, the law under which Indians may take homesteads, and upon page 23, full instructions how to proceed thereunder. General Terry's circular further gives the full text of the law (of March 3, 1875) and the instructions thereunder, referred to by the commissioner.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 11:

Fourth Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, of the 17th Infantry, to be colonel, April 11th, 1882, vice Flint retired from active service.

Sixth Infantry.

Captain Edward G. Bush, of the 10th Infantry, to be major, April 11th, 1882, vice Moore promoted to the 17th Infantry.

Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Joel T. Kirkman, to be captain, April 11th, 1882, vice Bush promoted to the 6th Infantry; 2d Lieut. William Paulding, to be 1st lieutenant, April 11, 1882, vice Kirkman promoted.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Major Orlando H. Moore, of the 6th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 11, 1882, vice Carlin promoted to the 4th Infantry.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—A recent despatch from Fort D. A. Lincoln says: Early this morning the school teacher, upon entering the chapel, found the safe belonging to Mr. Cannon, postmaster, in the back room of the chapel. It had been broken open and checks, drafts, postage stamps, etc., were scattered promiscuously around. Mr. Cannon lost about \$1,200 in currency, and several soldiers lost from \$50 to \$200, which they had put in the safe for safe keeping. There is no clue to the criminals.

The *Pioneer Press* of April 6 says: Capt. F. M. N. Kendrick, 7th U. S. Infantry, and his wife, are visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cook, of 499 Broadway, this city. Capt. K. and wife are now on their way to Fort Buford, when he will join his command, after a year's absence in the East—taken on account of ill health.

Lieut. George H. Roach, 17th Infantry, and family, are at the Merchants, having arrived from Fort Sisseton yesterday. Capt. Charles Bird, assistant quartermaster, will shortly be assigned to duty at department headquarters as assistant to Gen. Wm. Myers, chief quartermaster. He will have charge of the property and attend to the minor affairs at the fort, which are not considered part of the duty of the chief quartermaster. Capt. Bird is now stationed at Governor's Island, and is reputed to be a very efficient and energetic officer.

A despatch of April 11, from Fort Keogh, M. T., says: A syndicate of New York gentlemen have bought up the whole of the Clarke's Fork bottom lands, over 120,000 acres, at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone River. A large city, to be named Billings, has been laid out, and nearly all the lots sold at from \$200 to \$25 each. Mr. Billings, of New York, is said to be at the head of this enterprise.

The *Pioneer Press* of April 8 says: Capt. J. B. Myrick, 3d Artillery, arrived at Fort Snelling yesterday, and reported at department headquarters. He has been assigned to duty as a member of Gen. Terry's staff, and will have charge of the Judge-Advocate's Office. Capt. Myrick's family is visiting relatives at Owatonna, Minn. Mrs. Myrick is a sister of Gardner S. Moore, who recently left St. Paul to engage in business in Owatonna.

Department of Columbia.—The *New York Times* says: "A theatrical performance in Walla Walla, W. T., recently came to a premature end. The actor who sustained the principal part was a soldier, and left guard duty without permission to take his part in the play. At an interesting point in the proceedings the audience was startled by seeing a squad of armed soldiers march upon the stage, arrest the funny man and take him off to the guard-house." The farce was, it appears, the prelude to a tragedy, for a late report states that Leon Lambertine, the private in the 1st Cavalry who was arrested on the stage, committed suicide in the guard-house. It is thought he was demented.

The *Vancouver Independent*, of March 30, says: Capt. G. M. Downey, 21st Infantry, with his family, will depart for the east about the 5th of April. Capt. J. A. Kress, Inspector General of the Dept., departed for Forts Walla Walla and Boise on Monday. A. A. Surgeon-Teson, who came up with the recruits on Saturday, will return to his station in California on the next steamer. The work of constructing the bridge across the lower Spokane river in vicinity of Fort Spokane will be pushed forward vigorously, and it is hoped that the piers will be laid before the spring freshets. A number of Puget Indians belonging to the Pyramid Lake reservation are starving in Idaho, and some of them applied last week at Fort Boise for relief and obtained three days' rations and shelter. The infant child of Gen. O. D. Greene, Adj. Gen. of the Department, died on Sunday night, and was buried on Monday. The general and his family has the sympathy of all in their bereavement. Another of the children is slightly affected, but it is hoped that the disease, diphtheria, is mild in this case.

The *Lakeside Leader*, (Fort Coeur d'Alene,) of March 25, says: On last Friday evening the regimental band of the 2d Infantry, stationed at this post, gave a supper and ball. The members of the band appeared in full dress during the early evening, but afterward adopted the fatigue dress of their comrades of the companies, which is by far the neatest, in order to secure as far as practicable, uniformity of appearance. A considerable sum of money rewarded the boys of the ball for their effort to make the occasion the success it was, and all who attended are anxious for the recurrence of such a pleasant evening as was spent at the entertainment of the band on Saint Patrick's Day.

Details for Recruiting Service.—General Miles has, like other Department Commanders, recently organized a "General Recruiting Service" for the Department of the Columbia, and detailed his Adjutant-General, O. D. Greene, as its superintendent, and has made the following detail of recruiting officers at Military Posts: Vancouver Barracks, W. T., 1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce, 21st Inf.; Fort Townsend, W. T., 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.; Fort Canby, W. T., 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Artillery; Fort Walla Walla, W. T., 1st Lieut. Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.; Boise Barracks, I. T., 2d Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; Fort Lapwai, I. T., 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf.; Fort Spokane, W. T., 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Turner, 2d Inf.; Fort Colville, W. T., 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf.; Fort Klamath, Oregon, 2d Lieut. Francis J. Patten, 21st Inf. The present system is understood to work exceedingly well, and to achieve much better results than before, when recruiting was exclusively conducted under the direction of General Superintendent for the whole country.

Department of the Platte.—A despatch of April 8th from Laramie City, Wyoming, says: "Samuel H. Farnam, an Indian trader of the Ouray Agency, just in from the Ute country, reports that the White River Utes have all gone peaceably to their agency at Uintah. Chief Jack was absent from his people at the time, it is claimed, securing aid for an outbreak in the spring. His people had promised him that they would not go away before he returned, but they were prevailed upon by Maj. Bryant to go in accordance with their promise of last fall. Farnam says that this shuts off all chances for an Indian outbreak in the spring, unless there is a union of White River and Southern Utes, or a union of either with disaffected Mormons against the Gentile whites.

Tactical Questions.—Under date of Jan. 31, 1882, Major Charles G. Bartlett, 11th Infantry, of Fort Sully, D. T., asked whether, "at inspection of quarters," as prescribed in Upton's Infantry Tactics, page 360, when the command attention is given the men should salute with the hand as provided in paragraphs 797 and 799, or whether paragraph 803, same Tactics, should govern in this case, and the men simply standing at attention, remaining covered. Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Infantry, commanding the post, submitted the question to Gen. Terry, saying: "In regard to this point there have been many discussions, and both methods have supporters. In my opinion the men should salute, as on page 360, they are required to stand covered and by paragraph 799, page 346, when they uncover, they do not salute—the inference being to my mind, when they are covered they do salute." Gen. Terry in turn forwarded the matter to A. G. O., and in letter of March 13, 1882, Gen. Drum communicated the following as the decision of Gen. Sherman: "Soldiers do not salute at the inspection of quarters prescribed in Tactics, page 360, nor do they salute on the occasions contemplated in paragraph 803. In both cases they simply remain standing at attention."

Department of the Missouri.—A tornado in Kansas, April 7, has played and havoc at Fort Riley. A despatch, of April 10, from Junction City, says: "All day Sunday the roads were lined with people going to Fort Riley to view the wreck made by the storm of Friday night. That there was no loss of life is little less than miraculous. The wind pursued a spiral course, destroying one building and stripping the next. The commissary and quartermaster's storehouses were unroofed, and a portion of the side of one of them was ripped off as though it had been sawed in two. The stores in these buildings were thus exposed, but are now covered with a canvas roof. The soldiers' quarters in some instances are wholly gone, and in others partially so. Of the officers' quarters the greatest wreck is the one occupied by Major Dewees and Dr. Tilton. How these gentlemen and their wives escaped death is the most astonishing story of the storm. Where their beds were are several stones weighing from fifty to one hundred pounds each, and the roof fell in at the ends nearest their beds, while the opposite ends fell to the floor, but the occupants escaped without a scratch. The kitchen portion of the quarters, occupied by Lieut. Dimmick's family, was destroyed, the wreck showing a mixture of stones and broken cooking ware. In one of the soldiers' quarters great rocks fell among the bunks occupied by the men, but only three were hurt to an extent that necessitated being sent to the hospital. The stable, which suffered the greatest damage, is a curiosity. There were probably seventy-five horses in the stalls on the side most damaged. They broke their halters and moved back as the fall came, which filled the stalls to the depth of five or six feet with rock, rafters, and other debris. Only four of the animals were caught by the falling wreck, and but one of them was injured so that it had to be shot. Sections of the roof were carried several hundred yards and great stones from the walls scattered about. A portion of the command are now in tents. The destruction is so great that considerable interest is awakened in the probable action of the Government as to the reconstruction in good shape of the post or its abandonment. A Board of Survey, consisting of Major Dewees and Lieut. Burnett, is engaged in examining and estimating the loss.

Professional Books.—As to what books are included in the term "professional books," as used in par. 1947 of the Regulations (G. O. 80, of 1881), that the books described by Major Pearson and Captain Miller, viz.: Works of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, historical works, etc., can properly be regarded for professional use, and will be transported by the Quartermaster's Department on application. For the character of the books transported the Q. M. Dept. relies upon the official certificate of the officer who owns them and asks their transportation (Letter A. G. O., March 20, 1882.)

Boxing the Compass.—Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav., commanding at Fort Clark, Tex., in a circular of March 17, gives some useful instructions for finding the North and South line by watch and sun, and also to find points of compass in strange localities, etc.

Division of the Pacific.—The *San Francisco Daily Report* of April 1 says: Lieut. Lynch, of the 8th, goes to Mare Island. Major Earnest, 8th Infantry, is at the Occidental. Col. Smith, of the 8th, has been placed in command at Benicia. Col. Wilkins, 8th Infantry, will shortly go East on a year's leave of absence. Major Worth, 8th Infantry, will be ordered to Fort McDermitt, Nev., to relieve the cavalry company now there under command of Col. Bernard, 1st Cavalry. Capt. Porter, 8th Infantry, has been notified to be in readiness to move to Camp Gaston, one of the prettiest and quietest posts on the Pacific Coast. The friends of Lieut. Percy Parker, 8th Infantry, who until quite recently was stationed at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island, will be pleased to learn that he is about to lead to the altar Miss Annie G. Butcher, of Lowell, Mass. Lieut. Parker, despite his popularity, will be duly scratched by his juniors. The scattering of the officers stationed at Benicia Barracks is one result of the O'Connell Court-martial in this city. Lieut. O'Connell made things so lively for everybody and related so many anecdotes about the too free use of Government coal for private purposes, that the higher authorities thought it worth while to shake up the officers a little.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

April, 1882.

AFFAIRS at this important post are progressing favorably. Battalion drill and dress parades will shortly be in order. At present company drill and target practice divide the honors with general fatigue. The officers' school is well under-way. Rapid progress is being made in the subjects under discussion. On pleasant days the lieutenants are to be seen signalling out of doors; nearly all of them being already expert "wig-waggers." The semi-weekly hops have been but dimly attended during Lent. It is expected that Easter having put an end to the penitential season these pleasant reunions will now be more largely patronized. The 20th Infantry band has issued tickets for a ball at the Fort Leavenworth.

worth Hotel on the 20th inst. May it prove a success. The one given on St. Patrick's day was greatly enjoyed by all who participated.

The present Department Headquarters building will shortly be vacated for the use of the school. The Department offices will be moved into one of the old arsenal buildings, which has been handsomely refitted for the purpose.

Many of the officers here have handsome private turnouts. The fine road to the city is a favorite drive on pleasant afternoons.

The citizens of Leavenworth drive out in great numbers to witness the daily drills, and surround the parade on Sundays, where the band plays for two hours.

The post guard has lately been increased. There are now nine sentries posted, the line encircling the garrison. A 2d lieutenant commands the guard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.

April 12, 1882.

In my letter of March 8 I adverted to the death of Major Lorain and the consequent promotion of two of our officers, Captain Bainbridge and Lieut. Morris. All is now comfortably settled, protests to the contrary notwithstanding. Maj. Bainbridge has got his orders for the Pacific slope; Capt. Morris commands Co. K, and 1st Lieut. Coffin will join as soon as he is well enough for duty. In a few days we shall lose Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, who goes to that post of all posts—Monroe—and in his place we expect about June 1 Granger Adams. Fine fellows both.

Gen. Jackson is getting stout and rosy, and is the beau ideal of a grizzled warrior. North seems to agree with him better than the South, and he has many old friends hereabouts to whom his presence is always welcome.

I noticed week before last that your correspondent at Fort Meakin asked if, in my reminiscences of this post, I did not remember Lieut. Duggan, of the 10th Infantry. Do I remember him? Yes, verily, and his movements since he left here; in New York, in the Medical Department, with McDougall or Sloan, and elsewhere. I never lose sight of my friends; I remember much. The Army has passed, a living panorama, before my vision for many, many years. I am a veteran among veterans. When this post was one great general hospital crowded with sick and wounded I knew it well. Ask Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, the noblest Roman of them all, if he remembers the days of old Camp Floyd and the breaking out of the war. Go further back and yet still nearer this, my home, so far as recollection goes, and the scenes at old Fort Randall pass before me. In old L, of the 4th, I held a place, and the General himself knows that fine old battery well. At Yorktown last October I struck the veteran "Hughes," now drum-major here in the harbor, and he knew it well, too, and over a bottle of Yorktown's best (and every other place's worst), we revived the ancient memories. He was still in the ranks and I am —, but for once the gulf was bridged, and he had the best of it, for when the bottle, perhaps there were two, was finished, he being a stalwart six-footer, carried me on his back to my tent and gently deposited me on my bunk, rank and all. The next morning, sad and sorry, I tramped past the reviewing stand, choked with dust and with an aching head, and hardly held the ancient memories in such high esteem as on the previous night. But pleasant memories they are, for the old Army before the war is not the Army of to-day, and I think our veteran post commander will coincide that the old Army "takes the cake."

Do we remember Capt. Thomas Williams, McCown, and others of that ilk, and "Jerry Howard" too, poor old soul, gone long ago to the "land of the leal," a thorough soldier, an eccentric, but at bottom a sterling man, who never turned his back on a friend; and "Jock Munroe," the Scotchest of the Scotch, the best man who ever wore a soldier's jacket. But what has all this to do with Fort Schuyler and the present? Alas! the shadows of these good old soldiers and gentlemen flit before me like the ghosts before Macbeth, and though I sit in my casemate chamber, charged with duties belonging to the present, my mind will revert to other scenes, when soldiering was an honor and a pride, and not what I am afraid it is getting to be to-day, a mere means of living, and not the honorable profession of the days of yore. Life is too practical nowadays, and the Army has become practical too. We care too much for our personal comforts, our fuel and forage allowance, our mileage, and our little perquisites. We are not the rollicking boys of yore, ready to march from Mexico to Oregon if needs be. But we are the standing Army of to-day, often made to feel by those for whom we have fought, and many of us died, that we are expensive ornaments of the body politic, useless in time of peace, and only useful in time of trouble, with no rights or privileges to accrue to us in the meantime.

Coming from the retrospective to the practical, we are to have a nice little steam launch all to ourselves, and our energetic post quartermaster, Lieutenant Homer, is making suitable preparations for its accommodation. Then we shall be able to stir around a little on the swift waters of the East River.

DYS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

APRIL 4, 1882.

Recruits are coming in rather slowly, only one detachment having arrived during the last ten days. The garrison has undergone some material improvements during the last month under the direction of Capt. Wm. G. Wedemeyer, Executive Officer. Pipes have been laid and catch basins put in where the grounds are low, in order to conduct the pooled water to the lake, in which a small wooden pier has been built for the convenience of persons using the skiffs. We may say, without exaggeration, that our lake is "the lake" in this part of the country.

Gen. W. P. Carlin has taken a seven days' leave of absence, the first since he has been in command at this depot. During his absence the general executive, Capt. Wm. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Infantry, will hold the ribbons of government.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will soon give us the necessary legislation to authorize the stoppage against the soldier's pay in favor of the laundress. It is almost beyond description to stand by and look at a recruit trying to wash his back. He will manage to use his allowance of soap on it alone, and when it is what he calls washed and dried, it looks about seventy-five per cent dirtier than before he washed it.

The "Home Club," composed of members of this garrison, gave our veteran Sergt.-Major Thomas Welch quite a surprise on the 29th of last month, it being the 39th anniversary of his birth. He was the recipient of quite a number of presents. It being Lent no dancing was indulged in, but other amusements were substituted and enjoyed by all, until about 12 o'clock, when a plentiful supper was served, to which all present did ample justice, after which the club departed, wishing the host many happy returns of the day.

M.

Education in the Army.—Following is a summary of the educational report to the Secretary of War for the two months Jan. and Feb., 1882, by Geo. G. Mullins, Chaplain 25th Inf., in charge of education in the Army:

Posts that have schools 110, without schools 30, number of children over 5 years of age at the posts 1,843.

School Attendance.—Enlisted men 1,560, children of officers 261, children of enlisted men 947, children of civilians 412, whole number of pupils 3,180. Attendance Nov. 1, 1881, 2,302. Gain 878.

Number of volumes in post libraries 40,700, number of volumes circulated during two months 22,836, approximate number of volumes in company and regimental libraries 50,000, number of magazines and papers received during two months at reading rooms, so far as reported, 6,886, average daily attendance on reading rooms 2,832.

Routes of Travel.—With a view of commencing a revision of the Official Tables of Distances published by authority of the Secretary of War, Oct. 1, 1881, the Secretary directs Division and Department Commanders to cause to be transmitted to A. G. O. any and all information you may now have, or which you may hereafter receive, relative to the opening of new routes of travel, or changes in routes and distances already established (Letter A. G. O., March 31, 1882).

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Captain D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, at the expiration of his leave of absence, will relieve Major Harwood in charge of certain improvements on Lake Michigan, taking station at Grand Haven, Mich. (S. O. W. D., April 13.)

Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on special service, on the completion of which he will return to Fort Leavenworth. (S. O. W. D., April 14.)

Major D. R. Clendenin, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is granted six months sick leave. (S. O. W. D., April 14.)

RECENT DEATHS.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR JOHN LENTHALL, U. S. N.

Naval Constructor Lenthall, retired with the rank of commodore, died suddenly April 11, 1882, at the Baltimore and Ohio depot in Washington as he was about to take the train for New York. The deceased officer was in his 75th year, and his health has been precarious for some time past. Commodore Lenthall rendered conspicuous and efficient service to his country for many years. He served his apprenticeship under Samuel Humphreys, who for many years and up to his death held the post of Chief Naval Constructor. The days of his apprenticeship were spent in the severe manual labor of the dockyard, and his evenings in the study of French mathematics and drawing, in which he became proficient. Not content with this he determined to go to Europe for further instruction. He went first to Russia, passed three years in Europe, visiting all the principal dockyards of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, France, and Holland, making himself well acquainted with the peculiarities of the administration of each. He passed fifteen months in Paris, devoting himself to studying and copying draughts of ships at the Depot de la Marine, attending scientific lectures and perfecting himself in the French language. On his return he presented himself at the Navy Department with about 300 draughts of all the best English, French, Spanish, and Dutch ships-of-war, and was warmly befriended by Commodores Rogers, Chauncey, Morris, and Warrington, and in 1835 received the appointment of Naval Constructor. Several fine ships were built by him, particularly the steamers *Mississippi* and first *Princeton*, and the sloops *Dale* and *Germanon*. In 1849 Mr. Lenthall was called to the post of Chief Naval Constructor, and in 1853 was made Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs of the Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 13th April, 1882.

G. O.

The Department deems it proper to give official notice of the death of Chief Constructor John Lenthall, who died suddenly in Washington, on the 11th instant, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

He entered the service in 1835, and was placed on the retired list, under the law, in September, 1863, but was for many years afterwards on active duty. He enjoyed deservedly a high reputation for his extensive attainments in practical and scientific naval architecture. His knowledge and great experience in this branch of the service led to his holding the responsible position of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, in this department, for nearly twenty years.

His ability, probity, zeal and patriotism in the discharge of his duties, manifested during a long period and for a time amidst unusual trials, and the virtues which characterized him in private life, earned for him the respect and confidence of the Navy and the country.

After his retirement from the Bureau his services were frequently called into usefulness; and especially at a recent date as a member of the Advisory Board, constituted by the Department in June last, when he contributed by his counsels to the important deliberations of that body.

A mark of respect to his memory, the flags of the Navy Yards and Stations and vessels in commission will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and eleven minute guns will be fired at noon from the Navy Yards and Stations on the day after the receipt of this order.

WM. H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy.

MR. JACOB SCHOFIELD, a relative of Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, died April 10, at his residence, near Little Silver, N. J. He was 89 years of age and a veteran of the war of 1812.

CAPT. JAS. A. SYLVESTER, who died a few days ago, was buried in New Orleans, April 10. He had an interesting history, having been a soldier of the Mexican war and in several Indian campaigns, and is mentioned as one of the four soldiers of Col. Barleson's regiment who captured Santa Anna the day after the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836.

MAJOR CHARLES W. HOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,

April 6, 1882.

General Orders No. 1.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General

Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Maj. Charles W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, who died at New Orleans, La., yesterday.

Major Howell was graduated from the Military Academy on the 11th of June, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and ordered to the Army of the Potomac, in which he served with distinction in the Pennsylvania Campaign, the Rapidan Campaign, and the Richmond Campaign.

He was engaged in the skirmishes at Falling Waters, Buckland Mills, and Culpeper Court House, the action at Rappahannock Station, Mine Run operations, action of Craig's Meeting House, capture of Spottsylvania Court House, battle of Yellow Tavern, combat of Meadow Bridge, battle of Hawes' Shop, battles and actions near Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, raid on the Weldon Railroad, action at Peebles Farm, operations about Hatcher's Run, and battle of Sailor's Creek, being present at the capitulation at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, and receiving, August 1, 1864, the brevets of captain and major "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, and in front of Petersburg."

After a short tour of duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, Maj. Howell served as assistant engineer in the improvement of the western rivers until 1868, when he was ordered on detached service under the Department of the Interior, in the survey for a railroad route from Fort Riley to intersect the Union Pacific route at the 100th Meridian.

He was Chief Engineer of the Military Department of the Missouri 1868-'69. In the latter year he was ordered as Superintendent Engineer to the charge of the defenses of New Orleans, and of important surveys and works of improvement of rivers, harbors, and canals in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in which he continued until his health, which had been for a long time impaired, and which he never recovered, forced him in October, 1881, to ask for a leave of absence from duty.

By the death of Maj. Howell the Corps of Engineers has lost an estimable and accomplished officer and his friends a highly esteemed associate.

As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Wright.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Major of Engineers.

COL. HENRY B. TODD, died April 7th, at his residence in Mott Haven, in the 61st year of his age. When the war broke out he raised a company, was commissioned captain in the 1st N. Y. Cavalry, and went to the front. He was made prisoner in 1861 while endeavoring to save some of his outposts from capture by the enemy. The rebels, supposing from the name, that they had captured a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, sent their prisoner to Libby Prison without delay. They were soon undeceived, however.

GEN. JACK WHARTON, well known in political circles in Louisiana, died at New Orleans April 7th. He joined Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition to Utah in 1857, as wagon-master. Later he settled in Texas as a stock raiser, and when the war occurred commanded the 4th Texas Cavalry in Gen. Wirt Adams's Division. He served as Adjutant-Gen. of State troops, was appointed United States Marshal under Gov. Warmoth, and reappointed by President Arthur a few weeks ago.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLDIER asks: Can an artificer on extra duty in the Q. M. D. receive extra duty pay in addition to his fixed pay as artificer? **Ans.**—Par. 404, Regs. of 1881, says: Company artificers, farriers, blacksmiths, and wagoners receive no extra pay except when detailed on extra duty in the quartermaster's department wholly disconnected with their companies.

A. asks: Do you think chances for promotion and success are good in the Signal Corps for experienced and practical telegraph operators, especially for such as are fairly posted in military duties? **Ans.**—We do. The Signal Corps seeks only first-class men, and offers many substantial inducements for advancement, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Your experience as a telegrapher and knowledge of military duties ought certainly to be of service to you in the corps.

GENERAL SERVICE CLERK asks: What are the prospects of action on Gen. Drum's recommendation that general service clerks be abolished and civilians substituted? **Ans.**—Slim. Congress has considered so much and accomplished so little this session that many measures of importance will inevitably fall to the ground. We can only counsel patience and hope.

H. D. asks whether did Louisiana send colored troops on the field in behalf of the Confederate cause, and if so, were these troops commanded by colored officers? **Ans.**—"Creole" and Indian troops were employed, but there is no record of any negro troops.

SUBSCRIBER asks: 1. How many hospital stewards are now in service? 2. Would an old hospital steward have a chance to re-enter the service if his record is good? 3. Is there any chance of the corps of hospital stewards being increased? **Ans.**—1. One hundred and fifty of the 1st class, at least, perhaps a few more, but the number authorized is 150, and that number is now in service. 2. Very possibly, if a vacancy should occur, but it would be for the Surgeon-General to decide. 3. Not at present. They are usually limited to the absolute requirements of the service.

WITH company in line, captain commands "fours right about march," when the file closers pass through the nearest interval to the rear. At the command "fours left," which would bring the company into column of fours right in front, should the file closers pass through to the right flank without command? **Ans.—See answer No. 5 to "Correspondent" on page 819 of JOURNAL of April 8, 1882.**

W. H. J. asks: Is a captain in the line acting in the capacity of assistant inspecting general of a district entitled to a present arms by sentinels on post? **Ans.**—No. The detail as acting assistant inspecting general does not increase an officer's rank.

I. P. N. asks: Can any of your readers give me the address of a member of the family of the late Lieutenant Wm. H. Buice, U. S. N., and the late Commodore Daniel B. Ridgely, U. S. N.? **Ans.**—Buice's last address given was 132 South 3d street, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1874. The widow of the late Commodore Ridgely lives in Baltimore, Md. A letter addressed to Mrs. D. B. Ridgely, widow of the late Commodore Ridgely, would, we suppose, reach her.

J. A. asks: 1. How much does a cadet have to pay for his clothes and all his outfit on entering the Naval Academy; how do the boys get to the Academy at Annapolis, and do they receive any pay? 2. What kind of a place is Throgg's Neck or Willet's Point? **Ans.**—1. The outfit for a student admitted to the Naval Academy amounts to \$185—that is to say, for clothing, \$165; for books, \$20. This sum has to be deposited on entering. A cadet may bring certain articles with him from home, amounting to about \$30, which re-

duces the sum actually necessary to about \$155. The pay of a cadet is \$500 a year while at the Academy (four years), and \$900 a year while at sea (two years). In addition, he is allowed a ration a day, for which he receives credit at the rate of 30 cents, or \$109.50 a year. The members of Congress nominate boys for admission to the Academy. Each Congressional District is entitled to one cadet. The course is six years. The President can appoint ten at large, but no such appointments can be made until 1883. 2. Throgg's Neck is a point of land jutting out into Long Island Sound from Westchester Co., N. Y., and Willet's Point is a similar point on the opposite shore of Long Island. Both are near Hell Gate. You can have sea bathing, fishing, and yachting at either place, and occasionally a torpedo explosion at Willet's Point, where the Army Torpedo School is located.

BATTERY F, 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren, Mass., is to be presented with a "guidon," made by Tiffany and Co., of New York, to commemorate its history and keep alive recollections of its long and faithful services, it being the only organization in the Army coeval with the war of the Revolution, having been raised in New York city and organized in March, 1776. A provincial company of New York artillery was then formed, under Alexander Hamilton, as its first captain, then 19 years and two months old. It was afterwards transferred to the Continental line, and has since been continuously in service.

Our late Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, appears to have made a study of diplomatic correspondence. The congressional witness, Shipherd, reports on the authority of Mr. Hurlbert, of the New York World, that his brother, the Minister to Peru, received a despatch from the State Department counselling caution, but on the margin of which were these words in the handwriting of Mr. Blaine: "Go in, Steven!" So he went in and came out shorn. Mr. Blaine disowning responsibility. Mr. Shipherd told this anecdote apropos to this, which he reports Mr. Blaine as saying to him: "Gentlemen, there are various ways to give diplomatic instructions. We not only write on the lines, but a trained diplomat will read between the lines, and sometimes he will read on the margin. We will give you," said he, "an illustration of that. In the time of George IV. the Duke of York had charge of the diplomatic despatches. He was the brother of the King. There was an Admiral somebody [he stated the name] in command of a large fleet at a distance from home and most critically situated. The turning of a copper [illustrating] might represent the very slight force necessary to precipitate war. It was absolutely necessary that the British government should not be compelled to any declaration of war, but it did want a fight. Now, the despatches were prepared with great care, and in such form that they would read remarkably well when published, and they instructed the Admiral with no end of cautions that he was not to do this and that he was to do that, and that he was not to do the other thing; and they tied him up so that in fact he could not have fought a battle. After they were all finished the Duke of York took a pencil and wrote on the margin: 'This is all right, Bill, but — them, give them hell.' Now," said Mr. Blaine, "within 24 hours after the Admiral received that despatch with that marginal note, one of the greatest battles was fought, contrary to his official despatches, but exactly as his government wanted him to do."

We regret to learn of the death this week at Fort Wayne, Mich., of the son of Captain J. A. P. Hampson, 10th U. S. Infantry. The remains have been taken by Captain Hampson to Indianapolis, Iowa, for interment.

THE Bachelors' mess at West Point invited their friends to a hop on Wednesday evening of this week, quite a number of guests from New York accepting the invitation.

At Lincoln, Neb., on the 6th of April, 1882, Mr. R. S. Bibb, of Beatrice, Neb., was married to Mrs. Ann S. Weir, of Logan, Ohio. The lady is a sister of Master James C. Cresp, U. S. N.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Evening Post, Friday, says: The origin of the report that Secretary Lincoln was to leave the War Department is now attributed to certain clerks in the Department with whom the wish is father to the thought. The Secretary has trod on some tender clerical corns, and there is anguish and indignation among the sufferers. If Mr. Lincoln meditates withdrawing from the Department, he has not confided his intentions to his most trusted friends, among whose number Senator David Davis is included, and they do not think he is contemplating such a step.

The Pioneer Press, of April 10, says: Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Infantry, commanding at Fort Keogh, M. T., is engaged in building a bridge across the Tongue River to take the place of the ferry which has heretofore been used as a means of communication with Miles City.

A Washington correspondent informs us that the Naval Reconstruction bill will pass in some way and shape. It is suggested that the delay is due to the parties interested in the \$2,500,000 bill for repairing the ironclads. Their policy in pushing that appropriation first is considered inexpedient and possibly damaging to both their own and the \$10,000,000 bill. The latter should have the precedence, as the ironclad matter would be an easy move after the passage of the main bill.

Mr. T. H. S. Hamersley has just supplemented his "Army Register for 100 years, from 1779 to 1879," by a naval counterpart in his "General Register of the United States Navy and Marine Corps for 100 years, from 1782 to 1882." This valuable work owes its origin to Messrs. James C. Dulin and Jesse E. Dow, of the Navy Department, who planned and executed it, and transferred it to Mr. Hamersley for publication in his useful military and naval series. It is purely a labor of accurate and industrious compilation, and they were

aided in their labors by P. A. Engineer Harrie Webster and Mr. Daniel Carrigan, respectively, in adding the Engineer and Medical Corps. In alphabetical order are arranged the names of the Navy, regular and volunteer, since the separate establishment of the Department in 1798, with dates of entry, of promotions, and exit, if not still in it. A brief sketch of the Navy from 1775 to 1798, with lists of officers then in service, in some measure justifies the mention of a round century in the title. Captain R. S. Cullum, U. S. M. C., has furnished a register of the Marine Corps, and Admiral Preble's well known list of vessels from 1798 to 1874 has been filled out to 1881 by Mr. H. A. Goldsborough, of the Construction Bureau. A list of all cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, with dates of appointment, is added, and finally, a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress in recognition of special naval services. We repeat that this will be found a valuable work of reference for all interested in the Navy, and the opportunities and office experience of those who have compiled it afford a presumption of its accuracy.

An article which has appeared in the Danish *Marineverordnungsblatt* asserts that Denmark possesses at the present moment not only the best torpedo boats, but the best scientific arrangements for launching fish-torpedoes against the enemy. It must be especially noted that in case of war, though Denmark's fleet is very insignificant, she would yet be able by the use of fish-torpedoes to virtually close the entrance to the Baltic; and besides this the Danes possess islands in the neighborhood of the great German naval station, Kiel, which are a standing menace to the German navy, especially in connection with this subject. The writer further states that Heligoland has become an important naval station since the introduction of the fish-torpedo, as torpedo boats armed with this weapon despatched from Heligoland would be able to close the mouth of the Elbe.

The latest returns of the actual strength of the British army, as compared with the establishment, show 125,826 regular forces as compared with an establishment of 124,782 on the home and colonial strength, and 63,307 as compared with an establishment of 61,500 in India. The first-class army reserve numbered 24,085, the number voted being 26,000; the second class army reserve were 10,551, the establishment being 9,600. The strength of the militia of all ranks was 121,134, or about 22,000 below its allotted number; while the volunteers mustered 208,308, as against an establishment of 246,360. The yeomanry were 10,617 strong as compared with 14,458 voted. The grand total of military strength of all branches of the service was 563,828 individuals, as compared with an establishment of 626,000, the deficiency being altogether accounted for in the militia, volunteers, and yeomanry. In presenting the estimates for the year in Parliament Mr. Childers said: "I have taken 1858-9, which was the year of lowest expenditure between the Crimean war and the increase of charge which arose subsequently in Lord Palmerston's time, and I have taken 1865-6, which was a year under Lord Russell's government, and I find this—that whereas in 1858-9 the net army and navy expenditure amounted to £21,300,000, or at the rate of 15s. per day per head of the then population, and in 1865-6 the net expenditure amounted to £22,700,000, or at the rate of 15s. 2d. per head of the population of the country, the net expenditure, as shown under the present estimate of £25,940,000, is only 14s. 8d. per head of the present population of the country. He further showed that the duties on liquors which in 1858-9 fell near £2,000,000 short of these expenditures were now exceeded by an equal amount in excess of that sum.

It has transpired, says the London *Morning Post*, that four or more of the heavy 6-inch breech-loading guns supplied for the Royal Navy by contract have broken down under proof trial, but the officials, acting on the principle of generosity to an unfortunate rival, are silent on the subject. Neither of them has burst, bursting being scarcely to be expected in guns of the coiled wrought-iron type, but the coils have opened, which is much the same thing.

THE JEANNETTE.

SECRETARY HUNT has received a cable message from Lieut. Harber, at Irkutsk, as follows:

"Terms accepted; send 20,000 rubles, paper, per Seligman, London, discount bank, Petersburg, Siberian Bank, Irkutsk, for charter and expenses. Telegraph to Governor-General, Irkutsk, your approval of guarantee for steamer if lost 40,000 rubles, paper. Traveller from Werhojansk saw Melville Feb. 12. All well. No news from missing comrades. Scheutze and men started north Wednesday."

Secretary Hunt has accordingly telegraphed to the Governor at Irkutsk guaranteeing the owner of the vessel selected to the amount of 40,000 rubles in case of loss. He also telegraphed to Lieut. Harber approving his action, and authorizing him to draw on London for 20,000 rubles. He also telegraphed to Seligman and Co., at London, to honor Lieut. Harber's draft to that amount.

From Yakutsk, Jan. 27, 1882, Mr. Melville writes to the Secretary of the Navy, as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed all necessary arrangements for supplies and outfits for six months, and leave this place for Belun to-day, thence to the Lena Delta, to continue the search for missing comrades.

The provision train is four days in advance of me, and unless some unforeseen circumstance arise, I will be at the Lena Delta before the 1st of March.

No mail pass between Belun and Yakutsk between March 8 and October, therefore no anxiety need be felt for the safety of myself and party for that time.

I will keep you informed of my movements as often as possible. I have the honor to be, etc.,

Geo. W. MELVILLE, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.

Two private letters, dated Irkutsk, February 11, 1882, were received in Salem, Mass., April 12, by the friends of Raymond Newcomb, taxidermist on the *Jeannette*. The survivors are now on the way from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg, and are near Augsburg, on the Siberian frontiers. Mr. Newcomb writes that, barring unavoidable delays, the party will arrive in St. Petersburg about the 1st of May. Lieut. Danenhower was improving rapidly, and Mr. Newcomb has been acting as the latter's amanuensis. Every member of the party has gained health and the tone of the letters is very hopeful and cheerful.

The itinerary of the voyage of the *Jeannette*, which was commissioned at Mare Island Navy-yard June 2d, 1879, as given by Chief Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N., in a letter to the New York *Herald*, is as follows:

Sailed from San Francisco, July 8th, 1879, with 33 persons on board.

Arrived at the island of Unalaska Aug. 2d, 1879.

Sailed August 6th, 1879.

Reached St. Michael's August 12th, 1879, sailing August 21st.

Arrived at Lutke, Bay of St. Lawrence, and sailed the 27th for the Arctic Ocean.

Arrived at Kolintashin Bay August 31st.

Sept. 3d, came up with the ice; Sept. 4th, sighted Herald Island, but became finally fixed in the ice Sept. 6th, before reaching it. Sept. 18th, a party attempted to land on the island, but returned unsuccessful to the ship Sept. 14th. Continued to drift with the ice toward the N. W., and

Oct. 22d sighted Wrangel's Land, bearing south. Nov. 25th was forced into open water after several days of severe crushing and nipping, drifting helplessly N. W. That evening brought up against a solid floe piece and made fast, remaining there frozen in until the vessel was destroyed.

Jan. 19th, 1880, after several days anxiety from crushing, leaks were discovered and pumps worked day and night and stores were hoisted out of the hold for a retreat to Wrangel's Land. A water-tight bulkhead was built, and the spaces between the ship's frames filled with meal, tallow, ashes and oakum, to keep out the water. Continued to drift N. W. through weary months of close confinement, and

May 17, 1881, sighted land in lat. 76 deg. 47 min. N., long. 158 deg. 56 min. E. Named it Jeannette Island. May 24, sighted another island in lat. 77 deg. 8 min. N., and long. 157 deg. 43 min. E. Named it Henrietta Island.

June 11 the ice broke up, freeing the ship, but the next morning commenced to pack again, destroying the ship, which went down June 13, 1881, at 4 o'clock, A. M., with colors flying at the masthead, the boats, provisions, etc., having been previously secured on the ice floe.

After remaining for six days on the ice organizing and projecting a line of march south, set out, landing July 29, 1881, on Bennett's Island, lat. 76 deg. 38 min. N., long. 150 deg. 30 min. E. Hoisted the national flag and took possession.

Left Aug. 6 and landed Aug. 31 on S. side of Thaddens (Thaddeyer) Island, New Siberia group, after being ice-bound ten days in sight of it.

Left S. end of Kotelnoi Island Sept. 6 and landed Sept. 10 on Simonski Island. Left for Barking, Lena mouth, Sept. 12, and landed at entrance of river Sept. 16.

Sept. 19 Melville met three natives, who would not pilot him to a village. Found a guide next day, and the 26th brought up at the house of Nicolai Chagra, sending Ku-ma with Chagra to communicate with the commandant at Bulun. Kusma returned Oct. 29 with bread and supplies, also a letter from two members of Lieut. De Long's boat, who were found at Bulour, and from Bieshoff, commander of Bulun, who would come with reindeer sleighs, food, and clothing to carry my people to Bulun. Oct. 30 left Nicolai Chagra's for Bulun to meet Bieshoff to prepare for a sledge journey to the north mouth of the Lena in search of our comrades of the first cutter. Arrived at Bulun, having passed Bieshoff on the way.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The following assignments of officers of the Revenue Marine have been made:

2d Lieut. John H. Little and 1st Asst. Engr. W. T. Blake-more, to the *Dix*, at Key West.

1st Lieut. Geo. E. Thurston and 2d Lieut. W. H. Cushing, to the *Hamilton*, at Philadelphia.

2d Lieut. F. J. Simmonds, placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. Owen S. Willey, 3d Lieut. John E. Lutz, and Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, to the *Corwin*, at San Francisco.

3d Lieut. Howard Emery, to the *Boutwell*, at Savannah.

2d Lieut. Edmund Burke and 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, to the *Johnson*, at Milwaukee.

1st Lieut. T. B. Mullett and 2d Asst. Engr. D. McC. French have been detached from the *Guthrie*.

1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm detached, and 1st Lieut. Thos. S. Smyth ordered to the *Dallas*, Portland, Me.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Kilgore and 2d Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison, to the *Manhattan*, Oswego, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Geo. Delop, to the *Rush*, San Francisco; 2d Lieut. John Morrissey, Jr., and Chief Engr. J. T. Wayon, to the *Walcott*, Port Townsend, W. T.; Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries, to the *Perry*, Erie, Pa. The resignation of 2d Asst. Engr. George B. Plummer is accepted, to take effect March 31, 1882.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Commodore Upshur and his aide, Lieut. Jacques, paid an official visit to the Swedish sloop of war last Saturday morning.

Lieut. T. T. Wood, of the Norfolk Navy-yard, arrived here a few days ago with a prisoner who had been tried by Court-martial at the Norfolk Yard, found guilty and ordered to serve his term of confinement out at this station. After delivering the prisoner to the proper officials, he left for Norfolk.

Lieut. Adolph Marx, of the *Colorado*, has been detached and ordered to the *Brooklyn*, flag-ship South Atlantic Station. Lieut. Marx is to be flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Peirce Crosby.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox and Midshipman W. L. Todd have reported for duty on the *Colorado*.

Ensign C. J. Boush, son of Naval Constructor Boush of this yard, now on duty on board of the *Minnesota* at Norfolk, has been ordered to the Torpedo Station.

Lieut. Joseph L. Hunsicker has been detached from the *Colorado* and ordered to the Torpedo Station at Norfolk.

Paymaster H. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C., was at the yard and barracks this week on official business.

Very little work is going on in the yard just now, nearly all the departments working their men on half time.

Chief Engineer C. H. Loring has returned from Washington and resumed his duties as Chief Engineer of the yard.

Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lakiga*; *Maripac*, Lieut. Vance
Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A BOARD of Survey composed of Capt. K. Mayo, naval constructor; Thomas E. Webb and the foremen of the shipwrights, shipjoiners, and ironplaters, left Norfolk, April 10, for City Point, to hold a survey on the iron-clad fleet.

The Board of which Capt. A. A. Semmes was president was dissolved on April 10, having finished the work placed before them. They recommend the purchase of a few of Williams's patent anchors for the Navy so as to give them a better test as to their value for naval vessels. They partially considered the plans of the Purdy and Jones Company of Wilmington for a war steamer, with Clark's deflecting armor. The parties were permitted to withdraw their plans so as to perfect them. Therefore no conclusion was reached by the Board. They reported adversely on Hoppen's and Lundborg's plans for war steamers.

The Philadelphia Press wants a gun foundry for the Navy established at League Island where is "an admirable site for a naval foundry, at the water's edge; but close to the centre of the iron industry of the country and its coal supply; accessible to the largest vessels, yet safe in time of war, and at a point on the coast from which guns could be readily transported by water."

The Boston Star says: "The British naval authorities, it will be remembered, some time last year, stopped the grog ration previously given to ordinary seamen under twenty years of age. It was continued, however, to all seamen above that age, with the privilege of commuting for its value and taking it out in chocolate. The reasons for this change were, doubtless, due to some partial deference to the temperance movement in Great Britain, where its progress is far less rapid than with us, and its influence upon public opinion is neither so strong nor so wide-spread as in our comparatively new country. Jack was a sad dog when his grog was stopped. But when the order is given to stop his chocolate—does that worry him? Not much!"

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 8.—Assistant Surgeon F. S. Nash, to examination for promotion.

Acting Carpenter Mason T. Quigley, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Cadet Engineer John L. Gow, to California, Pa., for the purpose of assuming charge of a department in the South-western State Normal School at that place.

APRIL 10.—Commander Samuel D. Greene, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Charles Seymour, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., on the 1st of May.

Master Charles Laird, to the Michigan, at Erie, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Assistant Paymaster S. L. Heap, to instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

APRIL 13.—Commander Silas Casey, to duty in charge of the Equipment Department at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st of May.

DETACHED.

APRIL 8.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Nauman, from the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer John A. Henderson, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 10.—Commander Henry Glass has reported his return to San Francisco, having been detached from the command of the Wachusett on the 13th of March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James H. Dayton, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 29th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 1st of May.

APRIL 11.—Lieutenant Charles A. Clarke has reported his return home, having been detached from the Adams, Pacific Station, on the 16th of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 12.—Medical Director Wm. T. Hord, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered as a member of the Examining Board at Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector A. C. Rhodes, as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 20th of April.

Medical Inspector A. C. Gorges, from duty at the Naval Academy on the 20th of April, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital Chelsea, Mass., on the 25th of April.

Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from duty as a member of the Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash.

Surgeon John H. Clark, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered as member of the Naval Medical Board at Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, from the Lancaster, and as Fleet Engineer of the European Station, with permission to return to the United States.

APRIL 13.—Captain A. A. Semmes, as captain to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 17th of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain James A. Greer, as member of the Board of Inspection on the 16th of April, and ordered as captain of the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 17th of April.

Commander Henry L. Howison, from special duty under the Bureau of Equipment on the 16th of April, and ordered as member of the Board of Inspection.

APRIL 14.—Lieutenant B. F. Tilley, from the Naval Academy April 20, and ordered to the Tennessee on the 1st of May.

Midshipman Chas. S. McClain, from the Yantic, and ordered to duty on board the Coast Survey steamer Bache.

DELAY REPORTING.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the Wyoming until April 19.

RESIGNED.

Master A. L. Case, to take effect on the 7th of April, 1882. Chaplain John B. Van Meter, to take effect on the 1st of July, 1882, and granted leave of absence until that date.

DISMISSED.

Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, from April 10, 1882.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Rear-Admiral Wm. E. LeRoy has been granted leave of absence for one year from May 31, with permission to leave the United States.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 12, 1882:

Thomas Stephen Smith, third-class boy, April 2, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Chas. F. Hepp, cadet midshipman, at Bangor, Pa., April 1, 1882.

COMMISSIONED.

Thomas Owens an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the active list, not in the line of promotion, from April 3, 1882.

Captain William D. Whiting to be Commodore on the retired list from October 12, 1881, in accordance with act of Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

Ensign Alexander Sharp, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Master in the Navy from April 8, 1882, vice Master Augustus L. Case, resigned.

Midshipman Roy Campbell Smith, a resident of Virginia, to be an Ensign in the Navy from April 8, 1882, vice Ensign Alexander Sharp, nominated for promotion.

These two officers have been confirmed subject to the examination required by law and to be reported qualified before receiving their commissions. They are now absent on duty in foreign stations.

Samuel P. Carter, a resident of Tennessee, now a Commodore on the retired list of the Navy, to be a Rear-Admiral on that list, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1460 of the Revised Statutes.

Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, a resident of Maryland, to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from October 15, 1881, vice Medical Inspector P. S. Wales, promoted to Medical Director.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The nominations published in the JOURNAL April 1 have been confirmed and the commissions are now in the hands of the President for his signature. The nomination of William Martin to be assistant surgeon was confirmed April 14.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

The flag of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station was resumed by the Richmond on the 15th of March last.

The following officers were transferred from the Monocacy to the Richmond on the 15th of March last:

Lieutenant Wells L. Field, flag lieutenant; Lieutenant Edward B. Barry, secretary to command-in-chief; Ensign George C. Foulk, aid to command-in-chief; Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, and Surgeon A. S. Overy, fleet surgeon.

Cadet Midshipmen S. H. Williamson, H. B. Andrews, Ira McKinjin, J. E. Mahoney, H. L. Ballentine and Silas H. Wright were transferred from the Richmond to the Swatara on the 2d of March last.

Cadet Engineers I. B. Parsons, T. J. Hogan and M. A. Anderson were transferred from the Richmond to the Monocacy on the 2d of March, 1882.

Cadet Engineer W. T. C. Hasson and C. A. E. King were transferred from the Monocacy to the Swatara on the 2d of March, 1882.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

APRIL 7.—Maj. Greene Clay Goodloe, to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Brooklyn and League Island for the purpose of paying off the troops stationed at those posts, for the month of March last.

ACTS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

Private.—Approved March 16, 1882. Placing Elizabeth Wirt Goldsborough, widow of the late Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, on the pension list at \$50 a month, from approval of act.

Public.—March 6, 1882. For repair and purchase of instruments to be used in observing Transit of Venus, Dec. 6, 1882, etc., \$10,000, to be immediately available, to be expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Transit of Venus Commission, created March 3, 1872, and making the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac a member of the Commission.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 14, 1882.

The reporting of the new class of officers for instruction in torpedo service May 1st, is looked forward to with a good deal of interest. The class report this year one month earlier than usual.

Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., who is attached to the *New Hampshire*, will have a story in the magazine *Wide Awake* for May, entitled "Lost in Pompeii," giving the adventures of a young midshipman among the sewers and yet buried mansions of Pompeii.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. N., attached to the gunnery ship *Minnesota*, has been confined to his rooms at the Harris Cottage several days on account of illness.

The sum of about \$550 was recently realized at a sale of condemned horses at Fort Adams.

Capt. Henry C. Cook, U. S. A., of the Second Infantry, was present at the recent inspection of Co. M, Massachusetts Militia, in the adjoining city of Fall River.

Capt. Roder, accompanied by Lieutenants Fuger and Cummins, stationed at Fort Adams, made a flying visit to Dutch Island a few days ago for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the alleged burglary at the fort at that place.

There does not seem to be any need of an assistant surgeon at the garrison at Fort Adams, Dr. Hammond being able to attend to all the duties.

Commodore Luce, U. S. N., entertained friends at his cottage on Mill street on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The reports of the desertion of boys from the U. S. training ship *Saratoga* have been exaggerated.

Mr. W. M. Farrow, an ex-member of the American Rifle Team, has been elected President of the Newport Rifle Association.

The yacht *Wave* and miniature brig *Toy*, belonging to the training squadron, are being put in order for the annual summer cruise along the New England coast. They will be in charge of an officer and the boys will be called upon to "man the ropes," thus affording them an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with similar work on larger vessels.

A well-known naval officer writes as follows to a local weekly newspaper: "It is rumored that the *Minnesota* will in a few months go to New York and there be put out of commission. It is really a shame to lay up one of the finest vessels in the navy and allow another to fill her vacancy. It would be well if the *Minnesota* was thoroughly overhauled and sent out as a flag-ship on some station, or leave her in her present duty. But if she was sent to New York or Boston she would recruit more boys for the Navy in two months than all the rest of the ships of the training fleet put together in double the amount of time. As it is the *Minnesota* is only a useless expense lying at Newport, not recruiting any boys at all, when she could be put to such good use!!"

A painful accident occurred in the harbor a few days ago. While an officer of the *Saratoga* was on board of the *New*

Hampshire transacting some official business the cutter on which he had taken passage, was permitted to lay astern, there being a heavy sea on at the time, and when he desired to return a sea struck the boat's bow and threw it up and caught a boy's head between her gunnel and the stern of the ship. The lad's jaw was broken by the collision. He was taken on board of the *Saratoga* for treatment and a few days afterwards removed to the Chelsea Hospital at Boston.

The gunnery ship *Minnesota* is being painted internally as well as externally.

The band on the *New Hampshire* occasionally visits the other ships of the training squadron.

Lieut.-Commander M. G. Steadman, on the retired list of the Navy, has been elected substitute delegate to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of this State.

The family of Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., will arrive at their villa in Bellevue Avenue, the appropriate name of which is "Snug Harbor," in a few weeks. It is located just opposite the villa which is being built for Mr. James Gordon Bennett's sister, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., of New York.

Capt. Joseph Sherman has been elected treasurer of the Newport Marine Society to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Samuel Lee.

Everybody here seems to be pleased at the nomination of Hon. Wm. E. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy. It is said that the new secretary is of the opinion that Newport could not be improved as the permanent station for the training school.

The repairs at the machine shop which has been shut down for three weeks are now completed. Mr. W. Burdett, the gunner at the torpedo station, who was in charge of the repairs, was on Tuesday stricken with paralysis at his residence on Goat Island, where the torpedo station is located. Dr. W. I. Simon, U. S. N., was promptly on hand, and with the assistance of surgeons from the training ships, made the patient as comfortable as possible. His left side is badly affected.

News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Price, wife of Prof. Kenneth Price, the leader of the 1st U. S. Artillery Band formerly stationed at Fort Adams in this harbor. She died at Fort Keogh, M. T., March 28. She leaves four children.

The band from the *New Hampshire* furnished the music for a German ball at the Casino Tuesday evening.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, April 12, 1882.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neil is away on leave.

In the Department of Provisions and Clothing, Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers has reported for duty.

A petition is being circulated among the residents adjoining the yard deprecating the sale of this yard, on the ground that it would lower the value of their real estate, should the grounds be used for business purposes.

Nearly two hundred extra workmen have recently been taken into the different departments of the yard, to assist in getting the *Harford* ready for sea.

Captain J. N. Miller, commanding the receiving ship *Wabash*, and who is ordered to command the *Tennessee*, will be relieved by Commander F. M. Bunce.

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate and Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker, attached to this yard, have been elected members of the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion.

The general enlistment of men for the service, which has been suspended for a number of months, has again commenced at this station.

The report of the loss of the U. S. flag ship *Richmond*, which was received at the yard this afternoon, is generally discredited. This vessel was rebuilt at this yard a few years ago, and two false keels were added to prevent her from rolling.

Sergeant W. E. Joyce, U. S. M. C., for being absent from the barracks without permission, has been disgraced to a private.

The sentence of Private John B. Kernachan, U. S. M. C., recently tried by court-martial, has been reduced from six months to two months confinement.

(Correspondence of the Vallejo Chronicle.)

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA,

OFF VALPARAISO, CHILE, Feb. 11, 1882.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Since the arrival of the special mission to South America, at Valparaiso, there has been little of interest to note concerning the movements of the vessels of the squadron. The *Pensacola*, *Lackawanna* and *Alaska*, are now here, but the flag-ship will, in a few days, leave on her way to Callao, where she may be expected to arrive about March 15th. The other ships now here will leave for the same port as soon as Mr. Prescott has no longer any need of their services, and it is now thought that the negotiations in progress will be finished about the 1st of March. The *Adams* is at Callao, but it is probable that as soon as she is relieved by one of the other vessels of the squadron she will sail for Sitka. The presence of the squadron in Valparaiso has been productive of more bitter feeling toward the people of the United States than existed a short time ago, when the newspapers especially were most bitter towards our country and Americans. Our naval inferiority in regard to ships, is much commented on here and is said to have influenced Chilean statesmen, to no small degree, in the stand taken in regard to the questions now pending. Americans, who are in business here, talk about our weak navy, condemning it in unmeasured terms, but these gentlemen forget the fact, that for many years, in common with all the American people, they scouted the idea that a navy was needed. There were two very pleasant hops given the past week by the *Pensacola* and *Alaska*, which were largely attended. A boat race between cutters belonging to the *Lackawanna* and *Alaska* took place yesterday morning, and was won by the latter. Officers and men are all well and in good spirits, but are anxious to leave this coast as soon as possible. Assistant Surgeon A. C. H. Russell leaves for home by the steamer of to-day. Capt. Nokes, U. S. M. C., joined the *Pensacola* about ten days ago. Very truly, VINDEX.

REAR-ADMIRAL AUBE asserts in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* that there are only five harbors and arsenals in Europe which an enterprising enemy could not destroy within a few hours. These arsenals are Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, belonging to Germany, Kronstadt and Nicolaieff, belonging to Russia, and Chatham, belonging to England. As for all the others—Portsmouth and Devonport; and Woolwich, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg—he considers that shells and torpedoes would make short work of them.

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Mileage Due Navy Officers.

I solicit correspondence from officers of the Army
and Navy who have pay or mileage due them under
late decisions of the Supreme Court. As all appropri-
ations from which these claims could be paid are ex-
hausted, it will be necessary to bring suit or make regu-
lar claim for the amount due in each case. The heirs of
officers to whom anything was due can recover.
For references, etc., see my card, published in an-
other column

**ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury;
Attorney-at-Law;
Coburn Building, Washington, D. C.**

We hope none of our readers will be disturbed by
the story which comes by the way of London, that the
U. S. S. *Richmond* has been lost. It appears to be the
revival of a former report which originated in a confu-
sion of names, and is, fortunately, as untrue now as it
was then. It is impossible that a naval vessel should
be lost and no hint of the catastrophe reach the Navy
Department. The last report from the *Richmond* was
that she was at Yokohama, whence she was to sail for
Kobe March 15.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill, while its fate yet re-
mains undetermined in the Senate, is still very naturally
the centre of military interest. We do not think it im-
possible that the Senate may except the General and the
Lieutenant-General from the operation of the provision
for compulsory retirement for age, and there would be
good reason for so doing. Wholly apart from the ques-
tion of the extraordinary and distinguished services of
these officers, which may seem to entitle them to special
consideration on individual grounds, it should be re-
membered that the reason on which compulsory retire-
ment from age is based, does not apply to them. The
object is to increase the flow of promotion in the Army,
opening to subordinates the prospect of some day reach-
ing offices of high rank, now practically beyond their
reach. But this object would not be aided in the least
by the retirement of Generals Sherman and Sheridan.
Their offices by statute expire on being vacated by the
present incumbents. Hence, retiring them would have
no effect whatever in securing the benefits of compul-
sory retirement to the service.

But we hope that the Senate will not attempt the
well-meaning amendment which Mr. Calkins offered in
the House, during the debate on this subject, excepting
the General and Lieutenant-General from the retiring
provision, but adding that the President of the United
States in his discretion might retire either of these
officers on their attaining the age of sixty-five years.
Either except or include them, and do it completely.
But do not subject them to the uncertainty of a possible
removal by the President. One of the great objections
to the present miserable discretionary system is that it
leaves military officers dependent on the smiles or

frowns of the Executive. After the age of sixty-two,
discretionary retirement is the sword of Damocles that
hangs over their tables. Certainty of retirement is at
least more comfortable in its mental ease than continual
liability to be retired. Another objection is the intro-
duction of a different age, that of sixty-five, into this
question. That has always proved unfortunate for the
success of the scheme. The age of sixty-two is now
fixed upon, and it should be left as the standard.

How the Senate will treat the clause of the Army
appropriation bill forbidding the use of any of the
money provided by it in the examination of claims for
furnishing quartermaster and commissary stores to the
Union Army during the rebellion, remains to be seen.
Perhaps the investigations now going on by the House
Committee on Expenditures in the War Department,
into the irregularities and wrong-doings charged by Mr.
Blackburn, may have some influence in the matter,
provided they are concluded in season. The present
effect of the bill is to postpone for a year these claims.
For, as the Court of Claims has no lawful jurisdiction
over them, and as the Quartermaster's Department is
forbidden to go on with their examination, they must
simply be left aside for the present. No doubt, how-
ever, they can wait, as they are claims founded on sup-
plies alleged to have been furnished from seventeen to
twenty years ago, and they will "keep."

The question as discussed by Mr. Blackburn in the
House seemed to reflect, as we showed last week, on
military administration. The House, he said, "cannot
afford to permit and will soon see the utter impossibility
of permitting a state of affairs to continue longer which
would, ere this, had the facts been known, have been
made odious in the eyes of the American people. I do
not hesitate to express the conviction, and I do so upon
evidence here in my desk, which this House and the
country will soon have the advantage of examining,
that there are practices prevailing in these two Depart-
ments in the matter of the adjudication of these claims
that no honest man can defend, and no legislator of this
country can permit to continue." But the answer of
Mr. Reed in regard to the particular case of McFarland,
cited by Mr. Blackburn, seems to have been complete,
and the general reputation of the Departments involved
would raise a presumption in their favor. Mr. Reed,
also, made a point worth considering when he said:
"Gentlemen say this system is corrupt. I point to the
aggregate results as showing the absolute want of
foundation for this assertion. Here were claims to the
number of 53,549, of which 11,648 have been approved
and 22,110 have been rejected. Upon these claims pay-
ment has been refused to the amount of \$24,000,000,
and only \$4,500,000—15 per cent. of the whole amount
claimed—has been allowed. Could there have been a
wholesale system of bribery of these officials when only
15 per cent. of the amount of the claims was paid?"

There are, however, undoubtedly, objections to this
system on the score of expense; and the Senate may for
this or other reasons wish to send all these cases to the
Court of Claims. That, however, is a different matter
from the assumption of wrong doing on the part of the
Quartermaster's Department. Mr. Holman well said
that "the only guarantee that Congress has ever had
since the enactment of the law of July 4, 1864, to integ-
rity in the investigation of these claims has been simply
the high character for integrity and capacity of the
gentleman who held the position of chief of the Quar-
termaster's Department. And I do not think I made
any mistake in saying neither the House nor the Senate
would have made these appropriations and passed these
bills during this long period of seventeen years, involv-
ing millions of money, but for general confidence in the
capacity and integrity of that officer."

One of the items offered for addition to the Army
bill in the House, but ruled out as new legislation,
increasing the expenditures, was the following: "Seven
thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of a
suitable gas machine, fixtures and pipes, for the use of
the public building at Ft. Snelling, to be expended under
the direction of the commanding officer of the post." But
as an intimation was made that this item may not
be objectionable if added to the sundry civil bill, our
friends in Fort Snelling need not despair.

The proviso in the bill as it stands that in computing
the length of service for additional pay the time of
service on the retired list shall in no case be computed,
nor shall any additional pay be allowed for such service,
was of course primarily intended only to affect the
decision in the Tyler case, with a view to check the
future operation of that decision. But very curiously
it has a wider effect, and one presumably not intended.
For example, we hear of its affecting an officer who
was not at all included under the Tyler decision, as he
was one of those who, coming under the provisions of
Circular 88 of 1872, Paymaster-General's office,

enjoyed his 40 per cent. from 1870, without hindrance. This pending proviso, if agreed to by the Senate, in its present shape, would deprive him, a retired captain, of \$270 per annum. This would therefore be an instance in which the new bill has gone beyond what it was intended by the House to accomplish. That this is true will be evident from perusing the following quotation from the *Congressional Record*:

Mr. Butterworth: As I understand, the construction of the Pay Department was to the effect that these officers on the retired list were not entitled to longevity pay.

Mr. Bragg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Butterworth: But that the Supreme Court reversed that ruling.

Mr. Bragg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Butterworth: And your proposed amendment looks only to an application of this principle to those cases which may arise in the future?

Mr. Bragg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Butterworth: I see no objection to that.

Mr. Bragg: It applies to future longevity only.

The amendment was agreed to.

Now, in the case we have cited, it is evident that the amendment applies not only to cases that may arise in the future but to those that have arisen in the past. It cuts off income actually earned and enjoyed as fixed salary, and so admitted by the pay authorities who opposed the principle affirmed in the Tyler case. As the debate shows that it was on the foregoing explanation that the amendment was agreed to, the Senate would be justified in so arranging the phraseology that it need not go any farther than it was meant to go. It is reported to us that when Mr. Bragg was informed in private conversation that he had cut deeper than he expected, he remarked that he didn't care how deep he had cut, and the deeper the better. But we do not understand that to have been the object of the House as a whole.

THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

THE tendency of modern military establishments is to harmonize as much as possible the organizations and relations of their permanent armies and their bodies of reserve citizen soldiers, known as the volunteers, militia, landwehr, garde nationale, or by whatever other name. The reason of this is partly to be found in the practice of waging war with enormous forces, which substantially call out all the available arms-bearing population, and partly in the rapidity with which modern wars are set on foot—the mobilization and transportation of troops so as to get the advantage of the initiative having been rendered easy by railroads and steamships; while to put this latter to account requires that the reserves or militia forces shall be so trained and organized as to be thrown into the field at once, as part and parcel of the great armies.

An illustration of this tendency is found in the decision of the British War Office to constitute the several Volunteer Corps throughout the country First, Second, and Third Volunteer Battalions of the newly-formed Territorial regiments. This will bind together the Line, the Militia and the Volunteers of Great Britain more closely than ever. The several battalions of a regiment will wear the same uniform, and the staff and non-commissioned officers will, in the case of the militia and volunteers, be drawn from the line battalions with which they are associated. A British volunteer supplies his own uniform, or else has it provided for him out of the funds of his corps. The result of the new arrangement will be to give the volunteer army greater uniformity in clothing and equipment, and this will presumably be followed by a stricter discipline, on account of the closer association with the line. The militia, it may be added, had been previously made battalions of the line regiments, the title being simply Third and Fourth battalions, instead of First and Second militia battalions. The strength of the British militia on Jan. 1, 1882, was 112,953 men, out of an establishment of 143,000. The uniform is exactly like that of the line, except that it has M on the shoulder.

Of course it is impossible to create this sort of connection between our State militia and the Regular Army, nor would it be desirable to do so. Were the militia as now organized a purely national one, it would even then be impossible to arrange such a system as the British, since we have no local regimental recruiting, and no Territorial regiments. Besides, the Constitution expressly reserves to the States various powers over the militia, so that the analogy would fail. Finally, our existing National Guard organizations are volunteer, and are not yet recognized by the laws of Congress. They have also certain vested rights, and certain restrictions of service under their State laws.

Nevertheless, there is a certain suggestiveness in this British movement for harmony between the various available military forces. We have sometimes thought that the ultimate result of the various efforts to revive the militia here would have to be the establishment of these classes of troops, as in Great Britain—that is, be-

sides the Army, a national militia, corresponding to the English militia, and State National Guards, corresponding to the English Volunteers. This is not the plan now under consideration, for the bill pending in the House provides at the start that the existing State volunteer organizations shall be recognized as Federal militia. It is also to be admitted that no such appropriation as the \$200,000 now given to the States, or the \$600,000 or \$1,000,000 contemplated, would found, establish, clothe, equip, and pay a national militia in each State, without State aid. It is possible, however, that the States might turn over the greater part of their existing regiments and companies, with the consent of the latter, to the new national organization, and give their present degree of pecuniary support to it, for the local advantages and degree of control which they would still be entitled to under the Constitution. There would then remain a much smaller third force, consisting of a few regiments and companies which from their peculiar organization, history, and corps pride, would refuse to be merged in the new militia. These would remain as independent local organizations, self supporting, purely volunteer, and entitled by law to privileges of parade and honorary duty.

Rifle practice and camp instruction are meanwhile doing much to fit the citizen soldiery for instant service in the field. The more that the various exercises of the National Guard, their discipline, their manners and their carriage can be made to simulate not Regular Army life, for that is practically impossible, but the life of State troops when called into actual campaigning, as from 1861 to 1865, the better fitted they will be for the arduous duties they are always liable to perform.

NAVY PENSIONS AND THE PENSION FUND.

It will be seen by our account, last week, of the proceedings of Congress, that the House Naval Committee has agreed to report favorably Mr. Morse's bill to abolish prize money and to regulate pensions in the Navy. We take this occasion, therefore, to call the attention of Congressmen to some considerations regarding the Navy Pension Fund.

As originally established, the pensions allowed to naval officers or their widows were generous in amount and worthy of a great nation. By the act approved March 2, 1799, it was provided that every officer, seaman, or marine disabled in the line of his duty should be entitled to receive for his own life and the life of his wife (if a married man at the time of receiving the wound), one half of his monthly pay. At this date the pay of a captain commanding a ship of 32 guns and upward, was \$100 per month and eight rations per day; that of captains commanding vessels of more than 20 and less than 32 guns, was \$75 and six rations; that of masters commandant (subsequently changed to commanders), \$60 and five rations; while that of a lieutenant was \$50 and four rations. If, as is highly probable, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department considered the rations as not a portion of the pay, the pensions were \$50, \$37.50, \$30, and \$25 for the respective ranks, and this too at a time when money went at least twice as far as it does now, if indeed it were not of greater value.

By the act of April 23, 1800, the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, and War Departments were made commissioners of the Navy pension fund, being directed to employ and invest all money received from the sale of prizes for the purposes of the fund. It was also provided that any one disabled in the line of his duty should receive one-half his pay as a pension. At this time too was made that pledge of the public faith to make up any deficiency that might arise, should the fund prove insufficient for its purpose; and should there be a surplus it should be applied to making further provision for the comfort of the disabled, and also for such as, though not disabled, might merit the gratitude of their country by their bravery, or by their long and faithful service.

At the close of the war of 1812, special half pay pensions were granted to the widows and children of those who had been killed; the first grant was for five years—subsequently renewed at quinquennial intervals, until twenty years had elapsed.

By the act of April 16, 1816, the commissioners of the pension fund were authorized to increase the pension paid to disabled veterans to an amount equal to their whole monthly pay, if in their opinion the half was not a sufficient allowance.

In 1832 the Secretary of the Navy was made sole trustee of the fund; and in 1834 its benefits were extended to the widows of all those who should die in the naval service, by reason of disease contracted therein, or of casualties by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received in the line of duty. In 1837 it was provided

that the widows of all who should die in the naval service should be entitled to a pension; a provision evidently too liberal, for four years later it was repealed. By this same repealing act a new scale of pensions was established, which has continued in effect until the present time. Although, since the passage of that law, it has been amended several times, yet, as it stands upon the Revised Statutes to-day, it is a lasting monument to the incapacity of the latest pension committees that touched it. It speaks badly also for the officers of the Navy themselves that nothing has ever been attempted, so far as we know, to correct the errors there existing. There is no provision for many of the grades created by various laws; and in view of the fact of the lessened purchasing power of money, and of the further consideration that all Navy pensions are paid from a fund earned by the naval service itself, the pensions of 1841, now in force, are altogether too small. The pension of \$50 per month which attached to the rank of captain is now reduced to \$30, and it is only by personal influence and hard work that Congress can be got to give individuals the larger sum, which is small enough for the widow of a man who has spent his life in the service of his country on a meagre salary.

The crowning injustice done to the fund was accomplished, under the lead of Gen. Butler, in 1868. By the act of 1864 the Secretary of the Navy was authorized and directed to invest in registered securities of the United States, on the first of January and July in each year, so much of the fund as was not required for the payment of pensions: the coin interest was to be paid to him and by him exchanged for currency and deposited to the credit of the fund. Under the operation of this and other acts there had been accumulated by the officers and men of the Navy the sum of \$14,000,000, invested in registered gold bearing bonds. In 1868 several attempts were made to "cover it into the Treasury," a polite euphemism for what the wise call conveying. Fortunately, these attempts failed, and the pledge given so many years before remained still unbroken. Foiled in this spoliation, the proposition was then made to reduce the interest to three per cent. currency: this met with opposition, but was successful. To the average mind it would seem that Congress had no more authority to enact such a law than to state that the interest upon bond number 200,202, held by John Brown, should "hereafter be three per cent. in currency." The bonds comprising this fund were subject to the same laws as those held by individual owners, and to no others; and it was unquestionably a breach of faith to regard them in any other light. No reduction of interest was possible, until the refunding operation of 1878 took place; and there can be no question that the Navy pension fund was for ten years defrauded of its rights, and that the loss to it was over \$5,000,000. Had any of the capitalists of the country held the same bonds that were held by the Secretary of the Navy as the trustee of this fund, Congress would never have dared to attempt such an outrage; but the officers and men of the Navy had no one to look out for their interests, and hence it could be done without fear. If Government faith is worth anything at all, common honesty demands that the money unfairly taken should be restored; if this were done, and the whole sum reinvested in 4 per cents., as contemplated by the law, the income of the fund would be \$650,000, instead of the \$430,000 it now is. With this addition, the pensions could be on a more liberal scale and more worthy of the Republic, in whose service the husbands and fathers contracted the disease which brought them to their death. Patriotism and love of country go a long way, but the thought that the loved ones will be provided for in a proper manner would tend to nerve to greater deeds the arm which seeks the discomfiture of the enemies of the flag.

It is a good time to begin the agitation of this subject, and we hope that it will be broached and continued unceasingly until justice shall have been done.

THE annual report of the "Ladies' Union Mission School Association" for 1881 evidences earnest labor in the direction we have heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL, and shows that the Army has done its share in the good work. The report says: "In the Army the work has commended itself to many officers stationed at distant posts, and they have sent us contributions in money amounting to more than six hundred dollars. This has been all expended for the purchase of books, Christmas cards and presents, and organs, and has caused much happiness among those who dwell in these far-off places, removed from the influences of home and friends, and frequently without a chaplain, and any religious services whatever."

Letters from Forts Missoula, Yates, etc., are quoted, showing the sympathy felt in the work and the good it

has done at many of our western posts. Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook, Auburn, N. Y., a sister-in-law of the late General Upton, of the association, says: "We invite all our friends of the United States Military Posts to make requests of this society for aid in preparing Christmas trees for Sunday-school festivals, or for books for Sunday-school libraries or day schools, or material for work for industrial schools. If the application be made in time to admit of the articles being sent by the usual method of Army transportation, boxes can be sent free of charge to the most distant posts, as they will be forwarded by the United States Quartermaster at New York. Whatever may be needed for Christmas must necessarily be ordered not later than the 1st of September, unless the garrison making the application be east of the Mississippi, or the articles ordered be sent by mail. We will respond to any application made to the society to the extent of our resources, and invite such contributions to our treasury as each garrison can conveniently make. We have made arrangements for supplying all our military posts with organs, on condition that half the cost of the organ be pledged by the garrison who desire to have one forwarded to the post, which will be done promptly without charge for transportation."

Nor has the Navy been forgotten, as shown by the following letter from Commodore Luce, U. S. N.:

U. S. S. PORTSMOUTH, May 30, 1881.

MY DEAR MADAM: Permit me again to bespeak your kind offices, this time in behalf of the U. S. Schoolship *Portsmouth*. A parlor organ, such as you kindly furnished the *Hartford*, when I had the honor to command that ship, would be very useful for the lads of this vessel. Will you please inform me to whom I should apply for the privileges which your society confers on Army posts, etc., in the purchase of organs—if the same may be extended to this vessel. Believe me, with high esteem, very sincerely yours,

S. B. LUCE.

Mrs. Frederick Townsend, of Albany, N. Y., is the corresponding secretary of the association.

THE NEW BRITISH WAR SHIPS.

In the *Edinburgh* and *Colossus*, sister ships, the British government has just made two noteworthy additions to its navy. They were launched on the 18th of March, the former at Pembroke and the latter at Portsmouth. They have been turned out with unusual rapidity from the generally backward royal dockyards. The *London Times* suggests that the reason for this speed is that the government concluded that a modern ship of war is always open to criticism, and cannot be wisely delayed in the hope of somehow becoming perfect. "The one right method in naval construction is for Whitehall to select the best type of the moment. When it has made its selection, it should work upon it as if it were a trading firm of which the nation had ordered a particular class of ship. Should subsequent discoveries detect some radical error in the plan, it is the duty of the authorities, as of those of a private building yard, to acquaint their employers, the British public, with the fault. If it can be remedied, let them remedy it. If science has learnt means of improving the type, they ought to engraft the improvements. That simply some possibly better class of vessel has been found is no excuse for delay in the completion of vessels in hand, unless it be a reason for laying them aside altogether. New designs can be registered in the mind of the Admiralty and wait their turn. Some of them, when the time comes, may appear to be doubtful novelties. Those which are real improvements will be made more real by the experience derived from an earlier type meanwhile exhibited in action." There is a good deal of sound philosophy in this view, but it is not habitually taken by public sentiment. Both in England and our own country, if a war vessel has any shortcomings, these are magnified, and a great complaint is made of wasting the resources of a nation, when the fact is that all types of vessels as well as all individual specimens must become superannuated in time, and the only fair test is whether the one under construction is better for its purpose and of its class than those that have gone before. A merchant may be always planning larger and better warehouses or a manufacturer may be always projecting new styles of goods and new machines for making them; but he must none the less go on with these which he has designed and is fitting up for present use, or he will soon have nothing at all. Our American Navy has become reduced to a very few available ships, while waiting to find some wonderful type of vessel which should be so superior to all other floating structures, and so cheap, too, as to be eagerly adopted by Congress.

The truth is that the ideal vessel, as the authority just quoted says, would be both impenetrable in its armor and irresistible in its guns. "Iron is less hard and ductile and is more ponderous than steel. Steel is more capricious than iron, and is liable to eccentric fits of starting and splitting. A coat of each, with a for-

est of teak between, might prevent controversy. The armor should be everywhere. None can predict where a wandering shell may not force an entrance. Winds and waves and collisions expose corners which might have been thought to need no defence." Again this ideal ship must have a stock of torpedoes and a supply of torpedo boats aboard, plenty of machine guns, tremendous engines, and coal bunkers that will not be exhausted for weeks; it must be as comfortable as a passenger steamer, and at the same time as swift; while it must cost so little that no tax-payer will grumble. Under these circumstances, the British government, it seems, has contented itself, in the *Edinburgh* and *Colossus* class, with average solidity, agility and cheapness—partial armor only, sheltering the portions commonly reached by shot, but, as a compensation, higher speed, with less expenditure of fuel. Steel, taking the place of iron economizes weight, saves 2,820 tons displacement, and procures equal speed with the *Inflexible*, at a reduction of 250 tons in the coal complement, and with 2,000 less horse power in the engines. The 43-ton breech-loaders are expected to be as efficient as the 80-ton muzzle-loaders, and Mr. Trevelyan lately said they will send a chilled projectile through anything that floats except a narrow belt on the water-line of a very few ships, "which it is 50 to 1 that a shot would never hit in battle." Doubtless the main point of criticism will be that the *Inflexible* pattern has been too closely followed, in its lack both of an armored belt and armored ends.

We have called attention to these two latest additions to the British navy for the reason that it seems to us significant that, after vast experiment and vast expense, the British government is coming down to about the same basis that we are now proceeding upon in our proposed new vessels, namely, a good average of efficiency, speed, comfort and cheapness. If with the enormous resources put at the command of the Admiralty, it is content with this moderate and common-sense aim, surely Congress ought not to complain of a similar principle, though applied to a different class of vessels in our own naval construction for immediate needs.

It only remains to say that the double-turret ship *Colossus* was launched from the same slipway which the *Inflexible* used six years ago; but the changes wrought even in this brief interval were marked, at the outset, by the free use of electricity to do sundry useful jobs on the occasion. "Not only was the ship 'set up' and the 'slices' driven home, in the early morning under the garish illumination provided by the electric light, but the electric current was used to break the bottle against the stem, to cause the weights to fall upon the dogshores, to indicate the height of the tide, to announce the actual movement of the ship down the ways, and to put the musical box in operation which tinkled out the strains of 'Rule Britannia,' as the monster war machine backed away from the lady who performed the christening ceremony." The *Colossus*, though she will be much lighter than the *Inflexible* when completed, weighed much more when launched, on account of her forwardness, being the heaviest ship ever launched at Portsmouth. She was five-eighths completed, and hence a mass of diagonal and vertical shores braided against sagging and straining. Her keel was laid July 26, 1879, and only a little over 2½ years intervened between her laying down and her launch. The following table of comparison will be useful:

	<i>Inflexible</i> .	<i>Colossus</i> .
Length between perp....	320ft.	325ft.
Breadth, extreme.....	75ft.	63ft.
Depth in hold.....	23ft. 3½in.	24ft. 7in.
Disp. at load draught...	11,980 tons.	9,160 tons.
Draught of { Forward... 24ft. 6in.		25ft. 2in.
{ Aft..... 25ft. 6in.		26ft. 3in.
{ Mean.... 25ft. 6in.		25ft. 9in.
Indicated horse-power...	8,000	6,000
Estimated speed in knots	14	14
Complement of coal.....	1,200 tons.	950 tons.
Comp. of officers and men	484	395
Armament:		
In turrets.....	Four 80 ton. M.L.R. Woolwich guns	Four 43-ton B.L.R. Armstrong's guns
On superstructures...	Eight 20 pr. saluting	Four 6in. B.L.R.
Along sides.....	Six Nordenfellt	Ten Nordenfellt
In tops.....	Two Gatling	Two Gardner
Length of citadel.....	110 ft.	103ft.
Thickness of Armor:—		
On sides of citadel...	Iron	Steel-faced
On forward bulkhead	Outer, 12in.	18in. & 14in.
On after bulkhead...	Inner, 8, 12 & 4in.	None
On turrets.....	Outer, 12in.	16in. & 13in.
On forward bulkhead	Inner, 8, 10 & 4in.	None
On after bulkhead...	Outer, 12in.	16in. & 13in.
On turrets.....	Inner, 6, 10 & 4in.	None
On forward bulkhead	O, 9in. steel-faced	16in. & 14in.
On after bulkhead...	L, 8 & 7in. iron.	None
Weight of hull at launching	3,460 tons.	3,956 tons.
Draught when launched	7ft. 4in. forward	12ft. 5in.
Weight of armor at time of launching.....	11ft. 7in. aft.	17ft. 1in.
	488 tons.	1,290 tons.

A further description of the *Colossus* in the *London Times* observes that "what many regard as a structural defect—viz., the unarmored ends of the *Inflexible*—has been servilely followed in the new ship. The central parts of the ship are protected by Wilson's patent steel-faced armor of various thicknesses, the entire protection, however, whether on the side, citadel, or turrets, being of a single thickness. The total thickness of the sides is 3 feet, which is made up of a couple of strakes of teak backing, each 11 inches thick, and 14 inches of compound armor. For 18 inches above and the same depth below the water line the armor is 18 inches thick, after which it tapers off to 8 inches at about 6 feet below the water. Even should this enormous protection, however, be pierced by shot, the engines and boilers would remain untouched, for between them and the wall of the sides are a wing passage and the coal bunkers. A very noticeable difference between the *Inflexible* and the *Colossus* is the absence in the *Colossus* of the raised, undulating, and peculiar form of the upper deck which was adopted in the *Inflexible* to afford protection to the loading arrangements. In the new ship the surface of the deck will be comparatively level, the loading, which will be accomplished by hydraulic power, taking place in the citadel itself. These arrangements are the result of the change from muzzle to breech loaders. The ship will be provided with two Whitehead torpedo tubes, the projectiles being discharged above the water line. Although supplied with a couple of masts, the turretship will not carry sail, the masts being mainly for the purpose of hoisting boats in and out. A great boon will be afforded to the officers by the circumstance that the cabins are placed in the superstructure, where they will be well lighted and ventilated in all weathers."

The ironclad hitherto known as the *Majestic*, renamed the *Edinburgh*, is of steel, and was commenced on the 29th March, 1881. Her length is 325ft., breadth 68ft., weight when launched 4,800 tons, and when equipped 9,150 tons. Her armament consists of four 42-ton breech-loading guns in turrets and four 6in. breech-loading guns on the superstructure. Her indicated horse-power is 6,000, and her crew will number 400. She will carry ten Nordenfellt guns, for the purpose of repelling the attacks of torpedo boats. She is designed to travel fourteen knots an hour.

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

SENATE bill 1624, "Authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the Navy of the United States and for other purposes," introduced April 3d by Mr. Rollins, has the same title as the House bill of Mr. Harris (H. R. 5001), but it is not the same bill, as will be seen by a comparison of the two bills, both of which we have published, the Senate bill last week. The first and second sections of the two bills are the same. In section third the House bill provides for a steel steam ram, having a displacement of not more than 2,000 tons, with an average speed of not less than thirteen knots; the Senate bill makes it not less than 2,000 tons, nor more than 2,500.

In section third the Senate bill omits the four cruising torpedo boats provided for by the House bill. Section 4 of the House bill, providing for a board of naval officers and experts, disappears altogether in the Senate bill. The next section of the Senate bill omits the proviso of the House bill that the ships shall be built in the Navy-yards having the requisite facilities for the work, and appropriates \$150,000 to provide "the necessary tools or plant for the construction of said vessels" in the yards. It also omits the proviso "that if it shall be found to be impracticable to build one-half of said vessels in the Navy-yards without the expenditure of money for the necessary tools, or plant beyond the amount now appropriated, or hereafter to be appropriated, and made available for that purpose, during the next fiscal year, then the same, or any part thereof, may be built by contract."

Section 5 of Senate bill omits the proviso concerning the board of experts which appears in the corresponding section (No. 6) of the House bill, and submits the question of making a change in the plans involving a cost of over \$300 to a board of experts to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy. Section 6 of the Senate bill omits all the provisions of the corresponding section (sec. 7) of the House bill concerning the board of experts, and including the proviso for submitting to them the question of adopting "interior deflective armor." Sections 7 and 8 in the Senate bill are the same as the last two sections 8 and 9 of the House bill.

As this bill is introduced by Mr. Rollins, who represents the State from which our new Secretary of the Navy comes, and who is a friend and political associate of Mr. Chandler, it may perhaps be safe to assume that the Senate bill represents the views of the new Secretary, and is the one most likely to pass. The chief

difference in the two bills is the omission of the board of naval officers and experts from the Senate bill.

The addition to the retired list of the following officers since the publication date of Army Register of 1882, leaves but two vacancies in the list.

Retired since January 1, 1882.

1. General M. C. Meigs, Staff.
2. General N. W. Brown, Staff.
3. Colonel G. O. Haller, Line.
4. Colonel P. Lugenebel, Line.
5. General D. H. Rucker, Staff.
6. Colonel John H. King, Line.
7. Colonel Franklin F. Flint, Line.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Sergt. Mason, still in the Albany Penitentiary, has granted a rule, or in other words, an order, returnable next Monday, April 17, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* should not issue as prayed for by the petitioner, John A. Mason. The court directed copies of the rule and of Mason's petition to be served on General Clinton D. McDougall, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York, and upon Mr. John McEwen, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, and also upon Attorney-General Brewster and Judge-Advocate-General Swaim. It is not apparent why the rule was served upon Marshal McDougall, as he has nothing to do with the military commitments in the Penitentiary. It is presumed the counsel for Mason—the Messrs. Lyddy brothers—supposed he had the same custody as in the case of civil prisoners committed in the Northern District. The object of serving the Judge-Advocate-General is not apparent either, for he is not a party in interest, the Attorney-General representing the United States. It is understood that Superintendent McEwen has requested that Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., should appear for him, and that the request has been granted. In the meanwhile the Secretary of War had directed Maj. Gardner to confer with the Attorney-General and the Attorney-General has associated him with the case, so that he will appear in that connection also for Superintendent McEwen by virtue of his being duly admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, McEwen being the party who now holds Mason. The principal question that will come before the court will be as to the jurisdiction, and that will involve the question whether the Supreme Court can issue a writ at all except in support of appellate jurisdiction, for the reason that the Constitution of the United States explicitly indicates the cases in which it can alone take original jurisdiction. Congress has never, so far as we are aware, granted any appeal either to the Circuit or the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of a General Court-martial. Major Gardner will therefore, in an argument before the Supreme Court on Monday, contend that that court has no jurisdiction.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* writing March 30 from Panama gives a depressing picture of our influence at that point. He says: "From the comments of the Colombian journals, such as they are, and those of the South American republics already named, it would seem as if America had no friend left in all these countries to say a word for her, and as if their public men thought, with Lord Granville, that the Monroe doctrine had descended to the inconsiderable status of a vague tradition, and that, in spite of it, all or any of the nations of Europe might intervene in the arrangement of great political affairs belonging to the people of this continent exclusively. Nothing has so much contributed towards the bringing about of this undesirable state of feeling among these peoples as the American 'backdown' on what is called 'Mr. Blaine's aggressive policy.' The chiefs of the canal company join heartily in the laugh, and when any enthusiastic American ventures to hint that, after all, the French may not finish the great maritime channel and that America might, the mirth of the canal men is hilarious."

It is the intention of Rear-Admiral Nicholson, who commands the European fleet, to rendezvous the ships under his command at Port Mahon about the middle of April, for the purpose of inspecting them and enabling their crews to be exercised and drilled together, that being one of the few places in Europe where there is no objection to the landing of our sailors and marines. The value of such convocations can hardly be overestimated, and it would seem to be a most excellent practice for all of our foreign squadrons to assemble once a year at some such place for similar purposes.

Broad Arrow reasons that the prospect of a great European war is very near. Everything conspires in its favor. The Russo-Turkish war has left the Eastern questions in a very unsatisfactory state. At any rate, Russia has gained very little by it. The net effects are the disturbance of her own amicable relations with Germany and Austria, the arrest of her military and financial development, and the quickening of her desire to come to some fighting alliance with France or Italy, or both. For a time it has saved Germany, though at a considerable price. She has in Russia one enemy the more. Nor is the friendship of Austria a fair equivalent, because it was as firm before 1876 as it is now. The possible goodwill of Turkey does not count for much. It is also difficult to see in Italy's estrangement from France any real or permanent gain. Italians seek for revenge, and how and where it is to be obtained if not in Europe? Thus Italy has been forced into an expectant attitude, instead of being suffered to remain calm, neutral and contented.

Austria has long since deemed a war with Russia the great event for which she must prepare. It is only within the last few months that Germany has seriously considered a war with Russia on the cards. Preparations are now being energetically made for that possibility. The eastern fortresses are receiving attention, and Count Von Moltke is engaged in working out his plan for a campaign against Russia. There seems no reason for questioning the information published on these heads. The work proceeds without any attempts at denial, and a limit of time is even placed upon their length. Nor is it without significance that the plan contemplates a war with France at the same moment, and that Austria's preparations appear designed on the principle of active co-operation at two points. Former wars have sprung out of diplomatic affronts, or territorial greed, or personal ambitions. The exciting cause in Europe now is race. Deeper antagonisms are at work. Pan-Slavism and anti-Germanism are not mere phantoms of the closet or the theatre. They are vital facts, and as such more difficult to be reckoned with, and yet in some quarters less likely to be regarded. War may come in ten years, in five years, or even earlier, but come it will.

For many years the troops have had to find their own matches for lighting purposes in barracks, not a costly affair but still an unnecessary obligation upon them. The Secretary of War, however, has made a regulation that hereafter matches for such purposes will be furnished at Government expense and the Army is again made happy.

The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion, in reply to a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, that assistant engineers are entitled to the pay of that grade from the date they take rank as such. The necessity for this decision arose from the fact that the commissions of the assistant engineers who became such June 20, 1880, and June 10, 1881, were not issued until January 9, 1882, although they stated that these officers would rank as assistant engineers from the dates before mentioned. The 4th Auditor decided that he could not pay them prior to the date of issue of the commission, but this opinion of the Attorney-General will enable him to reverse his former decision and to render one in favor of the claimants.

Boston and Charlestown do not take kindly to Congressman Morse's bill to abolish the Navy-yard at the latter place, which has been favorably reported by the House Naval Committee, of which Mr. Morse is a member. They devote considerable space to arguments for maintaining a yard at Boston, and give a history of its past work to show how useful it has been. We have been asked to publish some of these statements, but have been obliged to lay them aside to make room for other matters. So much local influence is enlisted in opposition to Mr. Morse's bill that there seems little fear that Congress will overlook the arguments urged against it. There is little work now done at the yard, and the argument urged in its favor is that it shall be kept on hand for an emergency.

We regret to observe the death at St. Paul, April 10, of Lillian Virginia, the daughter of Lieutenant Geo. H. Roach, 17th U. S. Inf. The child was but six years old, and had been sick only a few days with diphtheria. The *Pioneer Press* of April 4, says: "Lieut. and Mrs. Roach left at 7.45 last evening for Manlius, near Syracuse, N. Y., where Lillian will be buried. The bereaved parents desire to express their deep sense of the hearty and practical kindness shown and sympathy extended them in their sorrow. The remembrance of so many acts of warm-heartedness is the only amelioration possible of their grief."

RETIREMENT IN THE ARMY.

It is premature to indicate the changes which will result in the Army from the Retirement Act as incorporated in the Army Appropriation bill. We do not yet know what action the Senate will take or in what form the two Houses of Congress will agree upon a Retirement Act, if they agree upon one at all, which is by no means certain. The proviso for retirement as adopted by the House in the Army Appropriation bill passed last week was as follows:

When an officer has served thirty-five years, either as an officer or soldier, in the Regular or Volunteer Service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and when an officer has served forty years, either as an officer or soldier, in the Regular or Volunteer Service, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

Assuming that this is adopted by the Senate, approved by the President, and becomes the law, the following officers will be retired by July 1, 1882:

General Officers.

General W. T. Sherman, Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, Brig.-Gen. John Pope.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Col. Jas. A. Ekin, Maj. T. J. Eckerson; Capts. R. M. Potter, M. S. K.; J. Lovers, M. S. K.; W. P. Martin, M. S. K.

Subsistence Department.

Col. C. L. Kilburn.

Medical Department.

Surgeon-Gen. J. K. Barnes, Colonels J. M. Cuyler, W. S. King, Lieut.-Colonels Jas. Simons, E. Swift.

Pay Department.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Majors N. P. Vedder, R. D. Clarke, E. H. Brooke and T. C. H. Smith.

Engineers.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, Colonels H. W. Benham, J. N. Macomb, John Newton, Geo. Thom.

Ordnance Department.

Colonels T. T. S. Laidley, Julian McAllister; Captains E. Ingersoll, O. S. K.; W. R. Shoemaker, O. S. K.; B. H. Gilbreth, O. S. K.; E. D. Ellsworth, O. S. K.; William Adams, O. S. K.; Fredk. Whyte, O. S. K.

Chaplains.

Dudley Chase, David White, Chas. Reynolds, John Woart, Jeremiah Porter, M. J. Gonzales, C. A. M. Blake.

Artillery.

Colonels G. W. Getty, 3d; H. J. Hunt, 5th; J. M. Brannan, 4th. Lieut.-Colonels A. P. Howe, 2d; G. A. De Russay, 3d.

The following officers will under the law have the privilege of retiring if they so desire by July 1, 1882, on account of service for 35 years, and must retire at the dates set opposite their names by reason of age (62) or length of service (40 years):

General Officers.

Major-General W. S. Hancock, 1884; Brig.-General C. C. Augur, 1883.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Brig.-General B. C. Drum, 1886.

Inspector-General's Department.

Brig.-Gen. D. B. Sackett, 1884; Col. N. H. Davis, 1884.

Subsistence Department.

Col. M. D. L. Simpson, 1886; Lieut.-Cols. H. F. Clarke, 1883; W. W. Burns, 1886.

Medical Department.

Col. Robert Murray, 1884; Lieut.-Cols. C. C. Keeney, 1883; J. F. Head, 1883; J. F. Hammond, 1882; E. J. Bailey, 1886.

Engineers.

Lieut.-Cols. C. S. Stewart, 1885; C. E. Blunt, 1885.

Cavalry.

Cols. S. D. Sturgis, 7th, 1884; Thos. H. Neill, 8th, 1887; J. P. Hatch, 2d, 1884; Majors John Greone, 1st, 1888; E. Ball, 7th, 1886.

Artillery.

Cols. R. B. Ayres, 2d, 1887; F. T. Dent, 1st, 1882; Lieut.-Cols. G. P. Andrews, 1st, 1883; John Hamilton, 5th, 1885; C. L. Best, 4th, 1886; Major H. G. Gibson, 3d, 1887.

Infantry.

Cols. John Gibbon, 7th, 1887; H. B. Clitz, 10th, 1885; W. H. Wood, 11th, 1883; J. H. Potter, 24th, 1883; L. C. Hunt, 14th, 1886; H. M. Black, 19th, 1887; Lieut.-Cols. J. D. Wilkins, 8th, 1884; J. S. Mason, 20th, 1886; J. M. G. Whistler, 5th, 1884.

BEFORE a General Court-martial at Fort Lewis, Colo., March 16, 1882, and of which Major J. J. Van Horn, 13th Infantry, was President, 1st Lieut. John B. Guthrie, 16th U. S. Infantry, was found guilty of tyrannical conduct and neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the specifications alleging illegal punishment of Act. Asst. Surg. J. S. Martin by confining him in the post guard house. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the department commander, the court stating that they were thus lenient on account of the wilful disobedience of Doctor Martin to the direct orders of Lieut. Guthrie. Gen. Pope reprimands the court as well as the convicted officer in his order of promulgation, holding that the court had imposed a sentence which had no proper relation to the offence of which Lieut. Guthrie was found guilty (G. C. M. O. 54, April 6, D. M.).

The *Dakota Herald*, of April 8, says that Thos. W. Locke, the ex-soldier recently convicted at Deadwood of the murder of Lieut. Cherry, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Thursday passed the bill (S. 1017) to place A. H. von Luetwitz on the retired list, with the rank and pay of captain of cavalry; also bill (S. 185) authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claims of the captain, owners, officers, and crew of the late U. S. private-armed brig *General Armstrong*.

Senate 297, for the relief of Mark Walker, was passed by the Senate on Wednesday; yeas 32, nays 10. The bill authorizes the President to appoint him a 1st lieutenant and place him on the retired list.

Senate No. 173, to restore Herman Biggs to the Army and place him upon the retired list was also passed; yeas 34, nays 15.

Mr. Sherman, who opposed these bills, said: "I do not see how any Senator who votes for these bills can resist the application of any officer who has ever been in the Army, whether honorably or dishonorably discharged from the service, and now drawing a pension, who desires to be placed on the rolls of the retired list. More than a thousand officers, according to the muster-rolls, are in that condition. There is no reason why a vote of this kind should not be considered as a vote increasing the retired list a thousand names." Mr. Ingalls said: "During this session, every man to whom my attention has been called who has been dismissed from the service as a drunkard, a defaulter, an insubordinate mutineer, has been reported upon favorably by the Committees on Military Affairs, and they have been restored either with or without pay or placed on the active or retired list by a vote of the Senate. He was, therefore, unwilling to discriminate against Herman Biggs." Mr. Rollins declared "that the Committee on Naval Affairs has been occupied, for a large share of its time at least, not in reconstructing the Navy or in preparing to reconstruct the Navy, but in absolutely reconstructing the Navy Register. He hoped that the Senate would give them a chance to attend to something else."

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Sherman, by request, introduced a bill, S. 1864, for the relief of 1st Lieut. Alex. D. Schenck, 2d Artillery. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill, S. 1691, to repeal section 190 R. S. which forbids any officer, clerk or employé of a department to act as counsel, attorney or agent for presenting claims before such department within two years of his retirement from office.

The House on Wednesday voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the fortification bill, striking out the words "including the conversion of smooth-bore cannon into rifles," and inserting a new section providing for supplying the militia with guns for practice.

In the House on Wednesday Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be directed to consider the propriety of inserting as an item in the naval appropriation bill the following:

That the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purchase and manufacture of and experiments with the best movable torpedoes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That the disbursements under this act shall be made as far as practicable for the mutual advantage of the military and naval service; and all payments shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Morse:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish this House with a statement of the amount of money expended during the last fiscal year in the Boston Navy-yard, in the pay of officers and men, including mechanics and laborers, in all departments, employed in the Navy-yard, not on the line or the staff of the Navy; also the number of persons employed and their names, and the amount paid to them, who receive continuous pay when mechanics and laborers are not employed; and that the same be given under the several bureaus.

Mr. Sewell, on Wednesday, presented to the Senate the following petition: "We, the undersigned, officers of the Army, respectfully petition: your honorable body for the passage of an act making the retirement of officers of the Army compulsory upon arriving at the age of 62 years. Your petitioners beg leave to represent, that while in civil pursuits not requiring physical exertion or exposure, men of that age are often at the height of their usefulness, experience has demonstrated that the successful conduct of the military operations calls for an amount of energy, vigor, and physical activity not as a rule found in officers who have passed the age of sixty-two. Your petitioners further respectfully represent that promotion, a steady flow of which is the life blood of an army, is almost entirely at a stand-still, particularly as regards the officers of the lower grades. A number of the captains of the Army have served from fifteen to twenty years in that grade, while fully one-third of the 1st lieutenants have seen from fourteen to seventeen years service as lieutenants (exclusive, in most instances, of service during the late war, in which many as volunteers took an honorable part). And lastly, your petitioners respectfully represent, that besides supplying a much needed stimulus to promotion, the legislation prayed for would place the Army on the same footing, respecting retirements, with the Navy, and correct the serious evil inherent in the present system, under which an officer sixty-two years old, singled out for retirement from others in active service of the same or greater age, is led to look upon his relegation to the retired list in the light of reproach, or as the indirect result of the intrigue of a junior anxious to fill his place, rather than as a relief from active duty, to which long and faithful services to his country have entitled him. And your petitioners will ever pray." The petition is signed by Bvt. Major-Generals O. O. Howard,

George Crook, W. B. Hazen, O. B. Willcox, D. S. Stanley, A. McD. McCook, John Newton, John P. Hatch, R. S. Mackenzie, Bvt. Brigadier-Generals A. G. Brackett, L. P. Bradley, John R. Brooke, Charles H. Tompkins, Colonels G. S. Andrews, W. C. Wood, and by 27 lieut.-colonels, 72 majors, 271 captains, 387 1st lieutenants, 226 2d lieutenants; total number, 978.

The Secretary of War sent to the Senate, Wednesday, a communication from the Chief of Ordnance, in which he recommends that Congress be asked to reappropriate the unexpended balances of two appropriations of \$50,000 each, made in 1880 and 1881, for continuing the improvement of the water-power pool at the Rock Island Arsenal, and the additional sum of \$30,000 for the same purpose, and the additional sum of \$70,000 for deepening the canal and opening six water-ways in connection with the water-power.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Military Committee on Wednesday agreed to report favorably the bill, which recently passed the House, restoring D. T. Kirby to his original rank (captain) in the Army; also, favorably the bill to pay Wm. S. Hansel and Sons, of Philadelphia, for knapsacks furnished to the Army. The committee reported a substitute for several bills, petitions, etc., providing for the adjustment of claims of the several Territories for repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities, and recommended its passage. It is not expected that this committee will do anything with the subject of reorganizing the Signal Corps and one or two other important subjects still pending, until the return of Senator Logan.

The Senate Naval Committee on Monday held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the nomination of Wm. E. Chandler to be Secretary of the Navy. The meeting only occupied a few moments, the committee agreeing unanimously to report favorably the nomination, and he was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday.

The Senate Military Committee on Thursday held a special meeting for the purpose of disposing of a portion of the large number of bills which have been waiting action now for a long time. Not much was accomplished, however, owing to the absence of Senator Logan, whose views on all important military matters are sought by the other members of the committee. The nominations sent to the Senate, April 12, were voted on favorably. The bill to place Capt. Joseph Conrad, 11th Infantry, on the retired list, with rank of colonel, received favorable action, the committee adopting the report made by them at the last session of Congress. The committee reported also favorably the bill for the relief of officers, enlisted men, and laundresses of the 2d Regiment Artillery, who lost their property by the wreck of the bark *Torrent*, in Alaska, in 1868.

The bill to appoint John N. Quackenbush a Commander in the Navy, vice George N. Morris, retired, has been favorably reported by the Senate Naval Committee. The committee has received a communication from Passed Asst.-Engineer Clark, U. S. N., retired, calling its attention to his models for armored vessels of war, and asking that they favor him with a call, for the purpose of examining his plans. The Committee is inclined to regard his request with favor, and will, perhaps, call on Mr. Clark, who is an invalid, next week. The committee, at its meeting on Wednesday, agreed to report favorably upon all nominations referred to the committee since the last meeting, except that of Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, to be a medical inspector. This nomination was laid over until next week by request of one of the members. Mr. Anthony's bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, received adverse action by the committee, as did also the bill to amend section 1588 of Revised Statutes, to read as follows:

"The pay of all officers of the Navy who have been retired after forty-five years' service after reaching the age of sixteen years, or who have been or may be retired after forty years' service, upon their own application to the President, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein, shall, when not on active duty, be equal to seventy-five per centum of the sea-pay provided by this chapter for the grade or rank which they held, respectively, at the time of their retirement. The pay of all other officers on the retired list shall, when not on active duty, be equal to one-half the highest pay provided by this chapter for the grade or rank held by them, respectively, at time of their retirement."

The Senate Military Committee reported, April 11, as follows: "That they have fully investigated the rumors affecting injuriously the character of Col. Kirby, and, finding that these rumors were unfounded, they report the bill back to the Senate and recommend its passage."

Sensors Cameron and Lapham on Thursday presented petition of Paymaster H. C. Machette, U. S. N., in behalf of himself and other officers of the Pay Corps against the restoration of Edward Bellows to the Navy.

The Navy Appropriation bill has been under consideration during the past week by the House Appropriation Committee, and is now on a fair way toward completion. The several resolutions from the Naval Committee, urging the appropriation of \$500,000 for experiments in torpedoes, and \$2,500,000 for the completion of the monitors, have not been acted upon yet. The former item will probably meet with some opposition, and may cause some little delay before the committee will be able to report. The latter item will, perhaps, be incorporated in the bill, but will cause some discussion when it comes into the House.

Owing to the absence of Representative Beltzhoover, on account of death in his family, the House Military Committee did not consider the subject of reorganizing the Signal Corps, on Tuesday, as was intended. Mr. Beltzhoover had expressed a desire to be heard on this subject, and the committee had decided to give him a hearing on Tuesday last, as above mentioned; his necessary absence therefore has caused a postponement until next Tuesday.

Several members of the House Military Committee accompanied the President, Secretary of War, and the board of managers of the National Homes for disabled soldiers to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., on Thursday. As the party did not return until Friday, there was no meeting of the committee on Thursday.

The House Naval Committee continue to grind out reports on bills despite the fact that the calendar is already overcrowded and that no bill at this time reported stands any show whatever of reaching action by the House at this session of Congress. On Tuesday Mr. Thomas was instructed to prepare a favorable report on Mr. Bragg's bill, which provides that whenever, on an inquiry concerning the fitness of an officer of the Navy for promotion, it appears that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness or from misconduct, he shall not be placed on the retired list, but he shall be discharged from the service, and that at the discretion of the President he may be paid the pay of his grade for one year and no longer. The bill authorizing the payment of pension to Christopher P. Davidson out of naval pension fund, and the bill introduced by Mr. Morse authorizing the sale of the Charlestown Navy-yard, were also favorably reported. On Friday of this week the committee agreed to report the bills for the relief of Commander Quackenbush and Paymaster Bellows.

In the case of Bayse N. Westcott, Commander U. S. Navy, retired, who seeks to be restored to the active list, the House Committee on Naval Affairs made a report in which they give his record and say: "This record is regarded as a creditable one, and show satisfactorily to your committee that this officer was not at the date of his retirement (May 14, 1863) in the slightest degree incapacitated from active service, and that the finding of the Retiring Board was directly in conflict with the points presented for its consideration by the department relating to the general fitness of this officer for active duty: your committee being satisfied that they are in every way unsustained by the evidence presented, the weight of testimony being conclusively in his favor as to his mental, moral, physical, and professional standing, and cannot understand, therefore, upon what principle the board arrived at its conclusion that this officer was incapacitated from active duty. In support of this view your committee find, as stated, that the Navy Department disregarded the opinion of this board and assigned him to important active duties, and which he discharged with fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers and to the department, and which fact proves that great injustice was done by depriving him of his position on the active list. Accompanying the application of this officer in support of his restoration to the active list are the strongest testimonials as to his present physical and mental condition, as well as his moral standing in the community in which he resides, comprising those of his family physicians, the Army surgeon of the post, and the rector of his church, who certify that he is now and has been a person of sound and vigorous health of body and mind, and fully competent to discharge the active duties of his profession, and which statements are fully corroborated by prominent officers of the United States, military and civil, and also by citizens of standing in the community who have known him and been identified with him for years, and therefore being satisfied that this officer, at the date of his retirement, was not incapacitated for active duty, and has not been since the date hereof; and there being no impediment in the way of his restoration to the active list of the Navy, not having served 45 years nor attained 62 years of age, report the accompanying bill, corresponding in principle to those heretofore acted upon, and recommend its passage."

The President, March 28th, transmitted to Congress a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing reports of boards and documents to show the value of the process of the American Wood Preserving Co., whose works it is proposed to buy at a cost of about \$40,000, allowing the patentees four cents a cubic foot royalty for the wood, subjected to the process. The Secretary says: It is obvious that if this process does preserve timber from rot and decay or from the ravages of the ship-worm, it is of almost incalculable advantage to the Navy, as the lifetime of ships with unpreserved timber is of very short duration and the necessary expenses in removing the decayed timber in repairing the vessels is in a very considerable degree equal to the expense of reparation with new timber. The results of the process during the time it has been tested by the Navy Department appear to have been encouraging. And those results of the process, having been examined into by two several boards of Naval constructors appointed for that purpose since the contract, have been reported satisfactory. These reports I also transmit herewith for the information of Congress. If the preservation process does what it is claimed it will do, and during the time it has been subjected to experiment by the department there is no evidence that it does not do so, but on the contrary, strong confirmatory evidence that the process is such preservation, in view of the great benefits to be obtained from it, it would seem desirable to continue the preservation of wood at any reasonable expense. Therefore, it seems to be proper that the necessary outlay for this purpose should be provided by Congress.

In their report against the bill authorizing the erection of a new hotel at Fortress Monroe, Va., the Senate Military Committee say: The site for the hotel would mask an important front of the fort and render the quarters inside of it exceedingly disagreeable, if not unhealthy for occupancy by the garrison. Therefore, so far as such a hotel being a convenience to the military service is concerned, it is regarded by General George W. Getty, commanding at Fortress Monroe, as highly prejudicial thereto, as well as to other Government interests. The convenience of the travelling public is considered to be amply provided for already in the hotel now existing, which is much larger than such

necessities have yet or are likely to exhibit a demand for. General Getty, from whom all the above facts are elicited, in his report to the Secretary of War says further: "I am, therefore, of the opinion that the reasons urged for the passage of this, or other bills having in view an increase of buildings at Fort Monroe, Virginia, other than what may be required by Government uses, are imaginary." In addition to the above facts, your committee also find, in the report of General Q. A. Gillmore, of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the construction and repair of the defences at Fortress Monroe, that the new hotel will occupy the ground selected for a ten-gun seacoast battery, the construction of which was approved by the Secretary of War, Feb. 14, 1874, and for which no other suitable site can be found at Old Point Comfort. This battery, General Gillmore says, will constitute a very essential addition to the strength of the existing feeble defences of Hampton Roads, and the approach to Norfolk, the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and the James River. It is the intention of the Engineer Corps to construct this ten-gun battery with the first appropriation for that locality. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers concur in the views of Generals Getty and Gillmore, as expressed in this report.

In their report in favor of the claim of Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., for commutation for fuel and quarters, the House Military Committee say: "In the case of *Williamson v. The United States* (23 Wall., 411), the Supreme Court held that an officer awaiting orders was as much on duty as any officer could be; that the duty of awaiting orders was as much a military duty as any that could be performed; and that an officer directed to await orders is entitled to all the allowances for an officer on duty. This decision has been followed in practice by the War Department, which has also held that officers in arrest, or upon trial, or under suspension from rank and pay by sentence of Court-martial, do not lose their rights to quarters and fuel. The legal and equitable right of Colonel Tompkins to the reimbursement sought appears to be recognized by the Secretary of War and the accounting officers of the Treasury, and it is only upon the question of a remedy that he is referred to Congress."

The Senate Committee on Claims, in their report on S. 1033, say: "That the schooner *Addie B. Bacon*, about the 8th day of July, 1876, was run into and injured by the United States steam ram *Alarm* and seriously injured is established by the evidence. It seems also from the *ex parte* showing made that the schooner was wholly without fault. The petitioner asks for leave to sue in the Court of Claims, where the facts can be fully investigated. The committee believe that such an investigation should be allowed, and therefore report back the bill, and recommend its passage."

BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1508, by Mr. Plumb, authorizing the issue of artificial eyes to soldiers, seamen, and others. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That every officer, soldier, seaman, and marine who, in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, shall have lost an eye or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the sense of sight shall receive an artificial eye, or commutation therefor, and transportation as provided and limited by existing laws regulating the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others, under such regulations as the Surgeon-General of the Army may provide. To the Senate Committee on Pensions.

S. 1645, by Mr. Plumb, to authorize Dr. C. E. Price, of the U. S. Army, to receive the pay allowed by law for discharging the duties of physician to the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. To the Military Committee.

S. 1651, by Mr. Groome, for the relief of Antoine J. Corbesier: Whereas Antoine J. Corbesier has been employed at the U. S. Naval Academy for the last seventeen years as swordmaster; and whereas his system of sword exercise has been adopted by the U. S. Navy, and is yet used by it; and whereas the said Antoine J. Corbesier has faithfully and satisfactorily discharged the duties of his station; therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the said Antoine J. Corbesier be commissioned swordmaster in the U. S. Navy, with the rank and pay of master, subject to the same rules and regulations and entitled to the same rights and privileges as other persons in the Navy of said rank, but not to be in the line of promotion. To the Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1676, Mr. Rollins, to amend section 1402 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the appointment of Naval constructors and assistant Naval constructors in the United States Navy, so that the section shall read: "The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, who shall have rank and pay as officers of the Navy. The number of naval constructors shall hereafter be limited to ten and the number of assistant naval constructors to ten. No person other than a practical and theoretical naval architect shall be appointed an assistant naval constructor, and before appointment he must furnish evidence of the fact and pass an examination before a board composed of three naval constructors and a professor of mathematics in the Navy." To the Senate Naval Committee.

H. Res. 189, by Mr. Desendorf, authorizing the President to appoint Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop a commander in the United States Navy. Whereas by joint resolution of the 41st Congress, second session, the President was authorized to reappoint Joshua Bishop as a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy; and whereas, instead of such reappointment, an original appointment of said Bishop was made to date from March 1, 1871, thus depriving said Bishop of his rank as commander, to which he is justly entitled: "Therefore, *Resolved, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop a commander on the active list of the United States Navy, to date from the 18th day of August, 1872."

H. R. 5598, by Mr. Hepburn, for the relief of Lieut. Edw. S. Farrow: To give him pay for property lost by the burning of the Government warehouse at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

The Army Appropriation bill is at a standstill in the Senate Appropriation Committee, which is due to the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Allison. It is very probable that it will be laid aside until Senator Logan's return, who is Chairman of the Sub-Committee in charge of this measure.

INFANTRY ON THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the JOURNAL of March 18 there was on the first page a table giving the number of the officers from the different branches of the service on the retired list, compared with the pro rata allowance.

The number of infantry officers retired was put down at 225. I number but 149, counting those who never served a day in the Regular Army. The difference is made by counting the officers of the four regiments of the Invalid Corps that were transferred to the Regular Army at the end of the war. Upon the consolidation a large number of these officers were put on the retired list and credited to the infantry. This is manifestly unjust, as they were all volunteers and from every branch of the volunteer forces. In point of fact, we have seven per cent. less than our pro rata proportion.

CENTURION.

[Our record was made up from the last Army Register, which shows that of the officers on the retired list 225 were transferred to that list from infantry regiments. Our correspondent's explanation of the fact is worth noting, though it is not in any sense a contradiction of our statement.—EDITOR.]

LONGEVITY PAY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been drawn to questions arising on Mr. Bragg's amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, and on proceedings in connection with the said amendment; and I have considered the whole subject with great care.

The terms of the amendment are:

"Provided, that in computing the length of service for additional pay the time of service on the retired list shall in no case be computed, nor shall any additional pay be allowed for such service."

The *Congressional Record* for April 5th, 1882, shows that Mr. Bragg thus declared part of the legal effect, attributed by him to his own language in that amendment. "The provisions of this amendment which I have introduced I do not think can be made to apply to any longevity which has accrued and to which the party is entitled under the decision of the Supreme Court."

He does not say, or intimate, that he did not desire that his amendment *shall* be made to apply to longevity to which a party is entitled under the said decision; and he shows the *animus* of his whole work on this occasion by avowing that, in his opinion, the construction overruled by the Supreme Court, was the correct one, and that, in his opinion, when Congress provided that an officer should be retired upon 75 per cent. of his pay, it "had made ample and munificent provision for taking care of our officers by giving them a pension at that rate."

If he had done himself the justice, and the public the service, to look carefully into the argument of Capt. Tyler, into my own argument, and above all, into the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case known as "the Tyler case," he would hardly have allowed himself to speak of the pay of partially retired officers—for such are, in truth, the so-called "retired officers"—as a pension; but it is quite evident that he is an enemy to the decision of the Supreme Court, and would defeat it if he could.

He adds, however, to his last quoted language these decidedly significant expressions: "I consider that decision as an adjudication of the vested right to the pay which accrues prior to the passage of any amendment or alteration of the bill."

Nor is this all. The honorable gentleman subjoins: "So this amendment will take effect only in the future, and its application to longevity for future services would apply only to officers who may be retired hereafter, and placed upon this list. It can have no application to those who are already upon it."

I must add to this a notice of the colloquy thus repeated by the *Record*:

Mr. Butterworth: I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin a question.

Mr. Bragg: Certainly.

Mr. Butterworth: As I understand, the construction of the pay department was to the effect that these officers on the retired list were not entitled to longevity pay.

Mr. Bragg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Butterworth: But that the Supreme Court reversed that ruling.

Mr. Bragg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Butterworth: And your proposed amendment looks only to an application of this principle to those cases which may arise in the future?

Mr. Bragg: Yes, sir!

Mr. Butterworth: I see no objection to that!

And thereupon, it is shown, Mr. Bragg subjoined "It applies to future longevity only;" and "the amendment was agreed to," evidently with the purpose of having the same operate on future cases of retirement only.

What of that? The equity of the legislation construed by the Supreme Court, is, as construed by them, complete; and no such rule as that intended by Mr. Bragg's amendment, as construed by him, ought to be laid down in American law.

Engaging to return briefly to this point, I now go back to the subject of the exposition made by Mr. Bragg, as has been shown. Investigations of that matter may well turn to the language of Mr. Justice (since Senator) Thurman, in the case of *Cass v. Dillon*, reported in 2d Ohio State Reports, page 621. That language includes the following expressions:

"Now, although the debates of the convention can never overthrow a plain unambiguous provision of the Constitution, as I have once before had occasion to say at this term, yet they certainly may fortify us in following the natural import of its language, and legitimately aid in removing our doubts."

The interesting context of this language would, with

the language itself, and other language used by famous legists, be strongly relied on by me, if I were arguing in favor of the construction, that the legislative will, in passing Mr. Bragg's amendment, was, that it should apply only to retirements hereafter to be made. But why should any one be forced to resort to construction, where it is so easy to render such resort unnecessary? Surely, there should be an unmistakable expression of the legislative meaning in this respect, if on due reflection Congress shall be of opinion that the longevity pay ought not to be allowed in cases of future retirements.

But, for reasons partly indicated in my argument, addressed to the Supreme Court in Capt. Tyler's case, I feel entirely clear, that, on due consideration of the matter, Congress would not be willing to cut off future retirements from the longevity pay which, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court in Capt. Tyler's case, now properly belongs to retired officers.

The argument referred to, after fully adopting and commending the argument of my client, proceeds to take an unquestionably pertinent view of the reasons underlying the policy of half pay in the British army; and to draw particular attention to this language of Chief Baron McDonald in *Stone v. Lidderdale*, 3 Anstruther's Reports, 533;

Half pay is intended by the statute to provide decent maintenance for experienced officers, both as a reward for past services, and to enable them to preserve such a situation that they may always be ready to return into actual service.

He who looks on the so-called "retired officer" of the United States, who is not wholly retired, as out of the service, and a pensioner, commits a very grave mistake. Such an officer might well be called a part pay officer, liable to be called into active service, at the will of Congress, at any moment.

But this whole matter of the proper policy of legislation, in respect to officers partially retired from the service, is so fully and so ably presented by Capt. Tyler himself that I do not feel called on to say more about it in this paper.

Respectfully, R. B. WARDEN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6th, 1882.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THAT there may be no mistake as to the present condition of the important bill "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes," (H. R. 5559,) we reprint the sections of the bill covering general legislation from the bill as it was read in the Senate (after passing the House), and referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; and thereafter there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men in the Army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to prevent enlistments for the Signal Service, which shall hereafter be maintained as now organized and as provided by law, with a force of enlisted men not exceeding 500.

For the pay of the Army, \$12,247,198, and "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay:

Provided, That in computing the length of service for additional pay the time of service on the retired list shall in no case be computed, nor shall any additional pay be allowed for such service.

Provided, That the allowance for commutation of quarters to the Lieutenant-General of the Army shall be \$100 per month; and for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps serving in the Arctic regions, the same in amount as though they were serving in Washington, District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That on and after the passage of this act when an officer has served thirty-five years either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and when an officer has served forty years either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for: *Provided further*, That any officer who is supernumerary to the permanent organization of the Army as provided by law may, at his own request, be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay and allowances for each five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowances in all.

Subsistence Department, \$2,300,000.

Provided, That to the cost of all subsistence stores sold to officers and men ten per centum shall be added to cover wastage, transportation, and other incidental charges, save that subsistence stores may be sold to companies, detachments, and hospitals at cost prices, not including cost of transportation, upon the certificate of an officer commanding a company or detachment, or in charge of a hospital, that the supplies are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, or hospital, and save also that tobacco shall hereafter be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost price only, under such regulations as to cash or credit sales and mode of payment as are prescribed for other articles held for sale under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That the cost price of each article shall be understood in all cases of sales to be the invoice price of the last lot of that variety of article received by the officer by whom the sale is made: *And provided further*, That no part of the sum appropriated by this act shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," and acts and resolutions amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Quartermaster's Department, \$3,500,000.

Provided, That there shall be no discrimination in the issue of forage against officers serving east of the Mississippi River, provided they are required by law to be mounted, and actually keep and own their animals.

For the payment for Army transportation lawfully due such land grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme

Court in cases decided under such land grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid until a final judicial decision shall be had in respect of each case in dispute, \$125,000; *Provided*, That such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services.

The appropriation for incidental expenses was reduced from the amount in the original bill (one million dollars) to \$911,000, though no other change was made in the wording of the section appropriating it. The appropriation for transportation of the Army was reduced by \$50,000, as explained last week, that is to \$4,114,000. The amount for the Army Medical Museum and books for the Surgeon General's office was increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

The section making appropriations for the powder depot (including the proviso concerning posts on the Rio Grande) the appropriations of \$50,000 for magazine guns and \$10,000 for the iron and steel testing machine remain as published in the JOURNAL of March 18, p. 737.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

MAJOR JAS. S. BRIDGES, 3d Cavalry, writes to the New York Herald an interesting letter from Fort Keogh, Montana, March 23, on the Indian problem. He dissipates the idea that the Indians are dying out, for he says: "Never since I can remember have our Indians been in such good condition as at present. They are increasing in numbers, and those people who have been waiting for the 'poor savage' to die out will be sadly disappointed to hear that we have added 2,330 young savages to our population during the past year, as against 1,989 deaths. Exclusive of Alaska the whole number of Indians in the United States is 261,851. This is an increase of nearly six thousand over the number reported last year (255,958), but this great increase is only apparent, a large number of Indians under Sitting Bull having surrendered, been counted, and added to our former estimated Indian population. The real increase of Indians over deaths during the past year has been about four hundred souls." In his statistical account he says: "There are in the whole United States sixty-eight agencies, distributed as follows:

States, Etc.	Agencies.	Indians.
Arizona.....	4	18,000
California.....	4	4,761
Colorado.....	2	2,600
Dakota.....	10	30,000
Idaho.....	3	3,583
Indian Territory.....	8	18,395
Indian Territory—civilized Indians.....	1	59,277
Kansas.....	1	732
Iowa.....	1	355
Michigan.....	1	9,795
Minnesota.....	1	6,126
Montana.....	5	20,519
Nebraska.....	4	4,222
Nevada.....	2	7,811
New Mexico.....	4	26,665
New York.....	1	5,235
Oregon.....	5	4,119
Utah.....	1	474
Washington Territory.....	7	13,137
Wisconsin.....	2	7,250
Wyoming.....	1	2,063
Totals.....	68	246,417

"This leaves 15,434 to be accounted for. They are in small bands scattered over Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Utah in the West, and settled Indians in California, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin. They belong to no agencies, and are nomadic or settled down as farmers."

THE CASE OF CAPT. CORBIN.

THOROUGHLY familiar as the case of Capt. Corbin is to our readers, the debate which preceded the passage, this week, by the Senate, of the bill for his relief is too interesting to be passed over. The bill (S. 14) came up on Monday. As is well known, it authorizes the President to restore Capt. Corbin to the active list of the Navy, to take rank next after Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, with restitution from Dec. 12, 1873, to Nov. 15, 1881, of the difference of pay between that of a captain retired on half pay and that of a commodore on the active list on waiting orders pay, and with restitution from Nov. 15, 1881, of the difference of pay between that of a captain retired on half pay and that of a rear-admiral on the active list on waiting orders pay.

Mr. McPherson briefly related the well known circumstances of Capt. Corbin's retirement. He had been notified to appear before a board of examining officers in 1873 to be examined preliminary to promotion to the grade of commodore. He went before the medical examining board, who reported him qualified both physically and mentally. He refused to appear before a board to examine him professionally for the reason that it had been the opinion of the Navy Department and the rule of the Department previous to that time not to require personal presence unless something was found from the records of the Department which the officer was required to answer. Mr. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Welles, in a letter to Senator Edmunds, wrote in regard to the acts of Congress under which it was claimed that a professional examination could be exacted: "This legislation was for the purpose of raising the spirit of the Navy by removing from the active list the drunkards and imbeciles. It had no reference to and was not intended to act upon officers whose record was blameless." There was no dispute that his being retired instead of promoted was due to the belief that he had been insubordinate in refusing to submit to an examination which he believed to be unusual and resulting from an erroneous construction of an act of Congress.

An amendment was agreed to in the words "Provided he successfully pass the usual examination." Mr. Plumb then moved to further amend so that he should not receive pay for service that he has not rendered, for the

time he has been off the active list. "Why," asked Mr. Plumb, "should a man who has been on the retired list, with all its immunities and all its privileges, have the rank and the pay of the man who has been all the time doing duty on the active list?" A long debate resulted. Mr. Jones said: "This is a Government of law; and after looking into the case I never could find the least shadow of authority in the law for the order that was directed to him by the Secretary of the Navy." Mr. Ingalls said that every other officer summoned before the board submitted to precisely the same examination that Capt. Corbin refused to submit to, "and that his is the sole instance of what is called a violation of law on the part of an officer summoned before the board. If that is so, it appears to me there ought to be some further reason given than appears on the surface why this officer, who has failed to do what every other officer has done should be allowed to come here and claim pay for a long period for services that he never rendered." Mr. Anthony, also, although he admitted that "Capt. Corbin was a gallant and meritorious officer, and more meritorious because, being a Virginian by birth and surrounded by family and associations favorable to the rebellion, he remained loyal to the flag," yet insisted that his act was one of insubordination, in setting up his interpolation against that of the board and the Department. But Mr. Voorhees declared that Capt. Corbin had only stood upon his rights under the law which says: "Any officer, to be acted upon by said board, shall have the right to be present if he desires it." Capt. Corbin did not desire it, and accordingly referred the board to the records of the Department. Mr. Hawley said: "I am utterly unable to comprehend why a man who had been thirty or forty years in the Navy, a gallant, brave, and competent officer, should take up a whim of this sort. The action of the board was reported to the Navy Department. The Department waited on him and gave him a chance to come again, gave him a chance to take back his position. He decided he would not do it. He stood before the Department and before the President in the attitude of determined disobedience to a lawful order upon a mere notion of this gallant officer that he could construe the law better than the Department could. I am sorry it is so, but I think the law is against the committee." The amendment of Mr. Ingalls was then rejected by a vote of 20 to 29, and on a subsequent day the bill was passed.

AGES OF ARMY OFFICERS.

In his speech on the Army Appropriation bill in the House Mr. Steele of Indiana gave a list of sixty officers who are or will be almost immediately subject to retirement under the sixty year clause. The ages of most of these were given in the list we published February 25th and March 4th of over 400 officers with their ages as nearly as they could be ascertained. General R. C. Drum's age is given by Mr. Steele as 55 years 9 months instead of 56 years 7 months as we had it. He also gives the ages of the following officers whose ages we did not have:

Q. M. Department.—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Ekin, 62 years 5 months.

Pay Department.—Col. Geo. L. Febiger, 57 years 8 months.

Medical Department.—Col. J. M. Cuyler, 70 years 5 months; Col. W. S. King, 70 years 5 months; Lt.-Col. James Simons, 65 years 9 months; Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Swift, 61 years 10 months; Lt.-Col. C. C. Keeney, 60 years 5 months; Lieut. Col. J. F. Head, 60 years 4 months; Lieut. Col. John Campbell, 59 years 9 months.

Infantry.—Col. G. O. Haller (now retired), 62 years 11 months.

The ages are given as they were on the 1st of January, 1882. Mr. Steele also gave the interesting statistics prepared by Captain George W. Davis, and published in the report of the Army Mutual Aid Association and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These tables show the mortality among Army officers from 1823 to 1878 inclusive, and the average age of active officers of the several arms, corps and departments as they were on the 1st of Jan., 1881. Finally Mr. Steele printed as part of his remarks the article by Gen. Upton in the *United Service Magazine*, in which so many historical facts were accumulated as to the ages at which the greatest soldiers had achieved their great fame, in support of the principle of compulsory retirement.

The average age of general officers, as given by Capt. Davis for Jan. 1, 1881, was 55.83: Brigadier-generals, staff and staff corps, 61.18; Colonels—staff, 60.56; cavalry, 52.40; artillery, 56.73; infantry, 52.54. Lieutenant-colonels—staff, 54.88; cavalry, 42.72; artillery, 61.32; infantry, 52.13. Majors—adjutant-generals, 45.76; judge-advocates, 47.15; quartermasters, 48.05; commissaries, 50.02; surgeons, 47.74; paymasters, 48.50; engineers, 43.02; ordnance, 41.80; cavalry, 45.76; artillery, 51.11; infantry, 47.84. Captains—quartermasters, 44.69; commissaries, 42.72; engineers, 37.67; ordnance, 38.72; assistant surgeons, 35.91; cavalry, 42.08; artillery, 42.17; infantry, 42.55. 1st Lieutenants—engineers, 32.30; ordnance, 31.53; cavalry, 34.75; artillery, 36.78; infantry, 37.78. 2d Lieutenants—cavalry, 26.56; artillery, 36.82; infantry, 27.30; engineers, 23.97; signal officers, 30.32. Storekeepers (captains), 37.76. Chaplains (captains), 55.10. Total number of officers, 2,165. Average age, 38.99 + years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Comparative New Testament, with both versions on the same page in parallel columns, published by Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, has proved a great success, and the publishers have improved their edition in several particulars. The readings preferred by the American Committee, which were adopted by the Committee on Revision, are incorporated in the text. Those which were rejected are collectively in the Appendix, and for convenience of reference are also inserted as foot-notes

to the respective passages. A history of the revision is given, and an account of the methods followed by the Committee on Revision.

Mary J. Safford has translated from the German several notable works of fiction, and one just issued is "Count Silvius," a romance of Georg Horn. The publisher is George W. Harlan, 19 Park Place, New York, who issued a translation by the same hand, of Spielhagen's remarkably interesting novelette "The Skeleton in the House." A glance at "Count Silvius" indicates a dramatic and vigorous story which can hardly fail to find many interested readers.

(Communicated to the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE LIEUTENANT'S PETITION.

To the Senate of the United States:

Pity the sorrows of a subaltern,
Whose years of service mount up to a score,
Whose chase toward rank still leaves him far astern,
Oh! give relief (and then he'll ask for more).

The silver bar in which low rank may speak,
The silvery crown 'neath which my head appears,
Should tell the tale (I could, had I the cheek
That's paired with rank) and thus compel your tears.

The slender maid who placed her hand in mine,
The golden day when first I wore that bar,
'Is now a matron, fat and thirty-nine,
And lots of little maidens call me Pa!

While I, alas! still struggle hard to foot
With my poor pay th' increasing monthly bills,
In one room and a kitchen must I strive to put
Wife, girls—our babe, the last new thing in frills.

Behold this hero!—brave and true and doughty
A score of years ago, but now all day
Listless he sits—he's sixty odd and gouty,
And makes no sign save when he draws his pay.

And this one here the front of battle steep in
To win his strap at bloody Monterey.
He was no chicken then—still is the old cock kept in
A place in which he's only in the way.

For when his company goes out on duty
He stops at home—he cannot walk nor ride—
The work then falls to me, but not the extra booty.
'Tis only this our seniors don't divide.

With those who've waited long, are waiting still,
Who've waited till both heads and hearts are gray,
We ask the passage of the Army Bill,
And your petitioners will ever pray.

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., April 12, 1882.

MUGGINS.

* Here Mrs. M. moved to strike out all after the enacting clause.

MEDICINE FOR THE ARMY.—The Army ought to be well doctored. Proposals for furnishing it with medical supplies and stores for the next six months were opened at the office of the Assistant Medical Purveyor, No. 12 Wooster street, New York City, April 10. Among the articles required, and the bids, were the following: 12,000 ounces of pure crystallized carbolic acid, 3½ cents an ounce, from F. A. Reichardt; 32,000 ounces of pure glycerine, 2 1-8 cents, W. R. Warner, of Philadelphia; 24,000 ounces of extract of liquorice, 1½ cents, from Lehn and Fink. Among other things it was estimated that 500 ounces of pepsin would be necessary to keep the digestion of the Army in condition. W. H. Schieffelin offered to furnish it for 17 cents an ounce. The same firm offered to furnish 600 ounces of acetate of morphia at \$2.10 an ounce. To overcome the chills and fevers of Western posts the Department expects to use in the next six months 10,000 ounces of quinine, and this was offered at \$1.89 an ounce. In order to make the Army strong, 1,200 pounds of extract of beef and 2,400 of condensed milk will be used. The bids for supplying whiskey ranged all the way from 51½ cents to \$3 a gallon, according to the grade, and for furnishing sherry wine from 56 cents to \$3.57.

In a recent address before the London Geographical Society Mr. Edward O. Donovan said: "It was a common mistake to suppose that Merv was a great Central Asian city, the possession of which would make the fortune of the possessor. There was no such city as Merv at present. Merv was only a geographical expression for a certain extent of cultivated territory, populated by about half a million of Tekke Turcomans. The central point was called Kala-Kaushid-Khan. This place, near the Tadjend river, was defended by an earthen rampart, 40ft. in vertical height and 60ft. at the base, forming an immense fortress over a mile and three-quarters in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, constructed within the few months he was there for the population of the district to retreat within, should the Russians advance upon them. The only object in going to Merv would be to obtain assistance from or to reduce to neutrality or submission a people having 70,000 horsemen among them. Again, Merv and the Turcoman country generally lying between the Caspian and the Oxus had hitherto represented in the Central Asian mind all that was independent and unconquerable, and the moment that independence was brought under the control of one nation or another, the whole of Central Asia would lose heart and be on the side of the conqueror."

The Italian Government is about to confide the construction of four torpedo boats on the Thornycroft system to Signor Oderi, of Sestri Ponente, Orlandi of Leghorn, and the two firms of Pattison and Guppy, of Naples, of the total value of £32,000 sterling; placing at the disposition of these firms not only the necessary designs, but the faculty of studying the torpedo boats expected from England. It is also intended to confide to private industry in Italy the construction of two gun-boats, of the value of about 700,000 francs each.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen.—At the drill and review on the occasion of the presentation of marksmen's badges on Thursday evening, April 6, the 13th showed by its handsome performance what can be accomplished if officers and men are working hard and harmoniously. The drill was a complete success, and the lion's share of the credit for this is due to the indefatigable energy of the commander of the regiment, Col. Austen. The men looked trim, neat, and soldierly; they marched well, stood very steady, and went through the manual in a very excellent manner. The whole turnout showed that excellent work had been performed during the drill season. At 7.45 guard was mounted. The details marched on in proper style, the guard was formed and inspected without interruption, the first attempt at a mistake occurring at the command close order march, when the junior officer of the guard started to retire to the rear. He came back to his proper position presently, however, and the guard wheeled into platoons and passed in review in line style. At the command left into line wheel the second platoon wheeled in rear of the first, and the whole thing would have been thrown out of shape if the senior officer of the guard had not promptly given the command right forward fours right, thus avoiding confusion, which seemed inevitable when the blunder was made. Things passed off well from this out until the officers of the day were saluted, which was done wrong, the senior officer of the guard presenting both guards, whereas each officer should have saluted his own officer of the day. The men behaved well during the ceremony. A well-rendered concert by Dodworth's Band, interspersed with cornet solos by Sigor Liberti, filled the interval till the beginning of the drill, at which 10 companies of 16 files front were promptly and rapidly formed into battalion. Drill commenced with a handsome and spirited manual, characterized by strict attention and steady bearing on the part of the men, who performed their movements in a lively manner and showed none of the carelessness and want of activity which becomes generally apparent in the lazy, lifeless way in which the left hands are dropped. The manual being completed, the command fours right was given and well executed. After marching some distance in a somewhat too rapid cadence the column was halted, the men executing the carry in good style. After repeating the march in column of fours, companies were formed, which performed an excellent march, with steady, unbroken alignments, the march being repeated by divisions with equal success. After wheeling the battalion into line the firings commenced, including company, rank, wing, battalion, and file firings, all executed with good success, except that in the firings by battalion some of the triggers in the left wing were pulled prematurely. This is a serious defect, and might have disastrous consequences in a movement against a mob. It should therefore receive particular attention on the part of the officers. In firing by company one of the captains did not cease firing promptly at the command. Centre forward fours left and right was then executed, followed by several changes of direction in quick time, after which the battalion was halted, both wings facing outwards. The firings were resumed in this formation and well executed. Whether this was intended for a street drill we do not know; it might answer the purpose very well. On resumption of marching each wing was manoeuvred independently by the flank of companies, the latter passing each other at the command companies column left in the centre of the hall while crossing to the opposite side. This made a showy movement and was often repeated. The wings having been reformed into column of fours the command on right into line in double time was given and well executed. The exercises wound up with a march in column of fours and wheel into line, after which bayonets were fixed for the review which next took place before Gen. Jourdan and his full staff. This and the dress parade which took place later require no further commendation than that in all their features they were highly creditable affairs. Marching and manual were excellent, as in the preceding drill. In passing in review some officers should be more careful as to the point at which to salute the reviewing officers. Some of them brought up their swords at almost double the distance prescribed in Tactics.

The 13th has 62 marksmen who while receiving their badges were addressed by Chaplain Beecher in a few brief but of course well chosen remarks, the gist of which referred to the gradual development of intellect and skill in modern warfare in comparison with the brute force which characterized ancient wars.

J. M. Sergt. Chas. Werner, Sergt. G. H. Jahn, Co. H, and Priv. C. S. Schmitthenner, Co. H, were presented by Colonel Austen with handsome badges for efficient services in establishing the regimental camp at Yorktown during last fall.

In closing this report it should be stated that some of the movements of the drill were improvised and not according to Upton's, but rather according to Austen's tactics, and the latter having not yet been recognized as an authority, the drill can not be called a legitimate one in all respects. However it was got up for show, and as it served its purpose to exhibit the progress of the men, their steadiness both standing still and marching, and the manner in which they are kept in hand, to perfection, and as we are aware that Col. Austen is competent to drill strictly in accordance with tactics whenever required we will waive our criticism on the propriety of improvising movements, always keeping in mind the good work performed by the regiment since last fall and holding up the latter as an example to be followed by other organizations.

The time for the drill of the right wing is changed from Friday, April 21, to April 17, at 8 o'clock a. m. Lieut.-Col. Theo. B. Gates, in G. O. 4, c. a., has been directed to be present at the right wing drills; Major William H. H. Tyson at all left wing drills, ordered or hereafter to be ordered. The regiment will parade in dress uniform, for review by the uniformed veterans of the regiment, on Thursday, April 20.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. G. D. Scott.—Companies D, E, G and I assembled for battalion drill at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 5, under command of Colonel Scott. The command was equalized into 4 companies of 12 files in single rank, a very small attendance but sufficiently large for the limited space afforded by the drill hall of the armory of this regiment. The drill was a working drill and not for show, and as the command has not had much battalion drill this season and as some of the companies were in the hands of inexperienced officers the movements were anything but handsome, and a great many decidedly ragged. Col. Scott generally repeated the movements over and over until performed with reasonable accuracy. The formation and turning over of the battalion was prompt. The manual was only fair and needs considerable looking after by the company commanders. The captain in command of the first company was the only one thoroughly up to his business and executed the commands coolly and promptly on each occasion. As already said the space in the hall is insufficient and the movements cannot be well developed before a change becomes necessary, so that no command, be it ever so well

drilled, would have much opportunity to show off. Breaking from the right to march to the left by fours needed numerous repetitions before it was performed with anything like accuracy. The companies with only 3 fours were so small that it was difficult to get the company chiefs down to a correct estimation of distances, and there was either crowding or gaps in the line after the completion of each movement. Breaking by companies both from the right and left was accomplished under the same difficulties. The turnings were bad and the men had hardly time to straighten out before a new movement had to be ordered. In wheeling into line by companies some guides were not well up in their business. The movement was repeated until performed with fair accuracy. In company front the command marched well. Col. Scott was determined to have the right and left of companies rear into column performed properly, and kept the command at it till it was done accurately, although he had a hard time of it before he gained this result. Some times the officers would go wrong, while at other times the men themselves would go astray. We noticed some of the fours instead of following the first set would wheel about on their own ground and thus create confusion, and this without the fault of the company commander, who had given his order properly. The blame for blundering in this movement is thus about equally divided between officers and men. At the command left into line wheel we noticed several attempts by company commanders to dress their commands to the wrong flank. Form divisions left oblique was fair, and the way in which the divisions reformed into companies was also as well done as could be expected. These movements were repeated several times. In forming divisions the left guide of the rear division used to come on the line, while the one of the first division did not come out. Ployments in close column of companies and deployments on first company right in front were next in order, and passed off fairly well. In deployment to the right on the fourth company the captain of the latter got confused and stood helpless with his command, not knowing what to do or where to go, which brought the movement to a standstill and necessitated its repetition, when it was gone through in fair shape. Another hitch occurred in forming close column on first company left in front on account of the majority of the guides not knowing their places. The deployment from this formation was spoiled through a mistake in the command, which was given on first company and executed by all except the first company (which went right) on the fourth company. After rectifying this mistake the battalion was marched around the hall by fours, wheeled into line and dismissed. This drill has again demonstrated the necessity of more application of company officers to tactics. The colonel and adjutant cannot correct all mistakes at battalion drill, but need the support of company commanders, without which battalion drills must turn out failures.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, Commanding.—An order providing a new series of battalion drills has not yet been issued, and as the old programme has become exhausted, nothing but company drills on the regularly designated evenings, with very meagre attendance in most cases, are at present taking place. There is no disguising the fact that the energy of the whole organization is flagging, and that something is needed to put new life into the regiment. Major W. B. Wetmore has recently resigned, and thereby the regiment has sustained another loss which it will be hard to replace. The committee for the selection of a candidate for the vacant colonelcy on Monday evening, April 10, reported the name of Col. Seward, lately candidate for commander of the 2d Brigade, who has consented to run for colonel of the 9th. This would be a good choice, and it is earnestly hoped that at this election the officers will for once drop their various prejudices and pet schemes and arrive at a choice which will really result in placing the regiment on its proper footing of efficiency. Less electioneering and ventilation of their perpetual feuds in the newspapers, and more soldierly spirit and hard work and interest in the welfare of their commands, is what is needed on the part of many of the officers of the 9th.

Co. H, Capt. Chapman, will wind up the drill season with a reception and drill at the armory on Friday evening, May 12, while Co. F, Capt. Walton, will give a similar entertainment on Tuesday evening, April 25. The latter company is one of the few which turn out with a respectable attendance, and consequently can be kept near the mark in proficiency in drill. Their performance on Tuesday evening, April 11, was quite creditable. The strength of the command was 22 files. Drill commenced with the command fours right and a march in column of fours, which was really quite well executed. Line having been formed by the command left front into line, the company was practiced to execute right of company rear into column. This is not properly a movement for company drill, but as it is so seldom well executed by either officers or men, it is a very sensible idea to afford both some practice therein. Column of fours was again formed and line resumed by command on right into line, which was followed by the loadings and firings by company, rank, and file with fair success. The previously pointed out fault of the men holding their pieces too low in ready had been corrected. The command could not wheel properly for want of room, but the marches in company front were executed in a steady manner, with good alignment, both in double and single rank. All the movements laid down in the school of the company, with the exception of platoon drill, were executed. No mistakes of consequence occurred, the step was correct, distances fair, and officers and men showed themselves to be fairly well posted.

Special Order, No. 8, 1st Brigade, April 5, directs as follows: Pursuant to the laws governing the militia of the State of New York, an election is hereby ordered to be held on the 17th day of April, 1882, at the armory of the 9th regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, N. G. S. N. Y., at 8 o'clock, p. m., to fill the office of colonel in the 9th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which has become vacant by the resignation and discharge of Col. S. Oscar Ryder, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. T. V. Tuttle.—G. O. No. 5, April 5 orders drill as follows: Companies B and F April 17 and 24, E, H and I April 18 and 25, A and G April 20 and 27, D and K April 21 and 28. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. The line of instruction for the above drills will be announced from headquarters. Commissioned—Captain George I. Davenport, 1st Lieut. George A. Phelan, 2d Lieut. John A. Sweet. Appointed—Drum Major Frank H. Evans.

The Non-commissioned officers of the 47th had their drill and reception at the armory on Monday evening, April 10. Col. Tuttle had charge of the drill, which included the school of the company, the loadings and firings standing, kneeling, and lying down. The drill was very well performed. A large attendance of militia men, including the 4th Brigade staff and officers and non-commissioned officers from numerous other organizations were present. Previous to the drill a concert by the regimental band took place, and a dance wound up the affair, which gave satisfaction all round.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. Cavanagh.—G. O. No. 6, April 4, orders the following drills: Right wing—Companies A, D, F, H and I Tuesday, April 11, and Wednesday, April 19th; Left wing—Companies B, C, E, G and K Thursday, April 13, and Friday, April 21. Assembly in fatigue uniform at 8 o'clock p. m. Battalion drill by the whole regiment at armory on Monday, April 24, in fatigue uniform. Field officers will report to the colonel; non-commissioned staff and field music to the adjutant. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

The formation of the right wing drill (Companies A, D, F, H and I), on Tuesday evening, April 11, and the equalization into four commands of sixteen files, passed off with reasonable promptness. Col. Cavanagh being prevented from being present by illness, Major Duffy took command of the drill. The command having been turned over, it was started by the command fours left, executed a march in columns of fours with fair distances and step, and formed line on the right. The captain of Co. I lost control of his men in the last movement, and the company went somewhat astray. This blunder was repeated by the same command when the movement was done over again. The men, after halting, were very unsteady, and this remark may also be applied to the halt, after deploying from column of divisions. In marching backward, the men in some of the companies took too long steps, showing a want of company instruction. In the deployment from column of divisions to the right and left, the first division marched off without waiting for the proper command. The captain of Co. D should apply himself a little more to his tactics before the next drill. In the execution of close column on 4th company left in front, the captain of Co. I did not halt his command in its proper place. Instead of letting it file past him when arriving at the point where he should stand fast, he proceeded along with the command, and consequently found himself out of place and on the wrong flank. In deploying on the 3d company, Co. A, after halting, was not brought to support arms, and this company in marching in battalion front neglected to dress towards the centre and broke the alignment. Formation of column of fours from column of divisions was fairly performed. When right of companies rear into column was ordered, the commanders of Cos. A, D, and I did not give the order to the right fours to wheel about, nor did they take their proper positions, and the movement met with the usual disaster. The wheel into line by companies was well executed by officers and men. Formation of column to the rear was repeated, but could not be called a good movement. The wheel into line which followed, like on the previous occasion, was good with the exception that one of the captains was too slow and too unilitary in his movements. The drill was the first battalion drill of the present series, and officers and men showed want of practice. We recommend to the former somewhat more diligent application to tactics, while the men need more looking after in regard to their steadiness and military bearing. The manner in which they executed the carry, on halting, was invariably bad, the command about face was badly executed, and they are not properly instructed in marching in line-of-battle. Some of the officers were slow in their movements, and one showed a habit of talking to his men while the commander of the drill was giving instructions and explanations.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—G. O. No. 5, directs as follows: This regiment will parade in full uniform (without knapsacks) on Thursday, April 20, as escort to the 22d regiment, Col. Porter. Assembly at 7.30 a. m. Regimental drill, in fatigue uniform (white belts), on Monday, April 17, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The order also publishes the figures of merit and standing of the regiment and the different companies in rifle practice, which we published in our report of the presentation of the marksmen's badges in JOURNAL of Feb. 11. The superiority of the regiment and of the companies named in the order in this most important part of military duty is specially noticed and commended.

The following named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and are entitled to their warrants, viz.: 1st Sergt. V. W. Voorhis; Sergts. Russell Baxter, W. H. Spellman, J. T. Pyle; Corporals Andrew J. Eccles, Wm. G. Bumstead, E. T. Barrows, David Valentine, Jr., Jos. H. Routon, Edward H. Gouge, Wm. F. Daniel, William M. Knapp, Benj. C. Mumford, Geo. H. Gould, N. T. Lawrence, Chas. M. Englis, W. V. A. Mulhollen.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. F. Unbekant.—The new armory of the 11th, which is well fitted up and arranged, was taken formal possession of by the regiment on Monday evening, April 10. The affair was celebrated by a series of military exercises, consisting of guard mounting, dress parade and skirmish drill. Guard was mounted in a very creditable manner, both officers and men going through their parts well. The formation for dress parade was prompt and accurate, the manual very fair and the steadiness of the men in the front rank commendable, while in the rear they fell below the standard in this respect and need looking after. The skirmish drill by one company, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger, was handsomely performed. The command, exclusive of the skirmish company, which was in fatigue uniform, paraded 9 commands of 12 files in full dress. A large number of outside officers, including Gen. Aspinwall, Gen. Shaler's staff and the staff of the old 2d Brigade, were present. The guests were received by Col. Unbekant.

G. O. No. 9, from general headquarters at Albany, dated April 1, announces the changes during March. They include the following in addition to those we have already published:

Commissioned.

Dept. of Rifle Practice—George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Lieut.-Col., March 15, 1882, vice Wingfield G. Borton, promoted; Charles E. Orvis, Lieut.-Col., March 15, 1882, original.

Third Brigade—William O. Cory, 1st Lieut. and A. D. C., March 20, 1882, vice Howard Ackerman, promoted.

Fifth Battery—Edwin J. Luff, 1st Lieut., Jan. 31, 1882, vice Charles E. Minard, resigned.

Seventh Regt.—James Thorne Harper, 2d Lieut., Feb. 7, 1882, vice S. C. Martine, resigned.

Eighth Regt.—James J. Horgan, Captain, Feb. 7, 1882; vice Wm. Ross, resigned.

Ninth Regt.—William R. Clough, 1st Lieut., March 10, 1882, vice George B. Campbell, resigned; Daniel A. Skinnell, 2d Lieut., March 10, 1882, vice Horatio E. Macomber, resigned.

Fourteenth Regt.—Walter Thorn, Captain, March 2, 1882, vice Walter Thorn, resigned.

Twenty-second Regt.—Benedict W. Swope, 2d Lieut., Feb. 6, 1882, vice Robert O. Glover, Jr., resigned.

Thirty-second Regt.—Joseph M. Scherer, 2d Lieut., Oct. 29, 1881, vice John J. Klein, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regt.—Nathaniel Rochester, Lieut.-Col., Feb. 22, 1882, vice Charles A. Sommer, resigned; Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Major, Feb. 22, 1882, vice Nathaniel Rochester.

promoted; Frank E. Wood, Captain, March 6, 1882, vice S. M. Welch, Jr., promoted.

Separate Companies—Seventh—Parker G. Tymerson, 1st Lieut., Jan. 9, 1882, vice William D. McLean, resigned.

Thirty-second—George G. Bevens, 1st Lieut., Feb. 23, 1882, vice James E. Carpenter, resigned.

Fortieth—Charles Carlton, 1st Lieut., March 10, 1882, vice L. A. Wilkinson, resigned; Jacob Young, 2d Lieut., March 10, 1882, vice George A. Nearing, resigned.

Forty-first—Welcome B. Randall, Captain, Feb. 17, 1882, vice Welcome B. Randall, resigned; William Allen Butler, 1st Lieut., Feb. 17, 1882, vice M. D. Field, resigned; Frank M. Bonta, 2d Lieut., Feb. 17, 1882, vice Chas. W. Bizby, resigned.

Resigned.

James E. Daly, 2d Lieut., 13th regt.; Frank Harrison, 1st Lieut., 13th regt.; George H. Otis, Major and Insp. Super'y, 7th regt.; Herman Hardrich, Capt. and Sur., 32d regt.; Thos. L. Blackwell, Jr., 1st Lieut., 47th regt.; Edgar A. Van Horne, Major and Insp. late 6th Brigade; Thomas H. Tremper, Lieut.-Col. late 20th Brigade; Henry Bloeser, 2d Lieut., 11th regt.; John G. Weigold, 1st Lieut. Supernumerary; Rollin E. Bascom, Capt. 9th sep. Co.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—The 4th annual entertainment of Co. K, 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place at the Lexington Ave. Opera-house on Tuesday evening, April 11. In the large audience present we observed a number of officers from the Swedish corvette now in N. Y. H. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Adj. W. H. Murphy, Capt. E. Packner, Capt. W. V. King, and many other prominent officers of the National Guard. F. Leibold's 12th regiment orchestra furnished the music. Bulwer's two-act play, entitled "Love and Pride," was presented by members of the Amateur League; this was followed by the one-act burlesque tragic opera "Bombastes Furioso," in which the performers both acted and sang well. It created much laughter and pleased the audience immensely. At the conclusion of the burlesque the floor was promptly cleared for dancing. The entertainment of Co. K ranks among the best given this season. Co. B, 12th regiment, are proposing an athletic tournament open to members of the National Guard to come off about the middle of May.

Dr. W. H. Curtis has been appointed assistant surgeon 12th regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The regiment fell in promptly at 8 p. m. on Friday evening, April 7th, in full dress uniform for inspection and a short drill preparatory for the intended trip to Philadelphia on April 19th. Col. Porter was in command. The command was divided into 9 companies of 16 files, twenty-four files having been detailed for guard. A well performed dress-parade began the exercises, after which a few battalion manoeuvres were executed, commencing with a march in column of fours, in which the step as taken by the first company seemed somewhat too long, as the rear companies could hardly keep up, and had to hurry in turning the corners of the hall, which somewhat spoiled the exactness of the movement. A march in line of battle by wings followed, which was well executed. This was followed by formation of close column of divisions and deployment, which passed off well, after which the command was inspected—the first wing by the Lieut.-Col., the second wing by the Major, Col. Porter taking a general supervision of the whole. A guard mount was also well executed, with Captain S. M. Smith as new officer of the day, and Lieut. Thurston senior, and Lieut. Charlton junior officers of the guard. This passed off well, except that the first sergeants seemed to be slow in marching on the details, and that after the review the leading four marched too far behind the drum corps. The following order has been published:

G. O. No. 10. The regiment having accepted the invitation of the 1st regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, to visit the city of Philadelphia, and take part in the parade and ceremonies attending the laying the corner-stone of a new armory for the 1st regiment, on the 19th of April, instant, the following summary of the service which will be required of the regiment is published for the guidance and information of the command:

The assembly will be at the armory at 7.30 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, April 19th, instant. The regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, with helmets, knapsacks, overcoats rolled. White coats and fatigue caps will be carried in the knapsacks. One valise will be allowed to each officer; and all baggage must be delivered to the quartermaster at the armory before 7.30 o'clock a. m.

The journey will be made by way of the Pennsylvania railroad. The regiment will leave the armory at 8 o'clock a. m., and march to the Courtlandt street ferry, via 14th street and Broadway, and take special train from Jersey City at 9.15 a. m., reaching Philadelphia at about 11.30 a. m.

Upon arriving in Philadelphia, the regiment will be received and escorted by the 1st regiment to Industrial Hall on Broad street (the quarters of the regiment during its stay), where a collation will be served to both regiments. After this the regiment will assemble in full dress uniform, and be escorted to its place in the brigade line, and assist at the parade and other ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The ceremonies having been concluded, the regiment will march to its quarters and be dismissed until evening, when a grand reception will be given at the American Academy of Music by the 1st regiment and citizens of Philadelphia.

After the reception the regiment will assemble at its quarters at 3.30 o'clock a. m., April 20th, and at 4.30 o'clock, take special train for Jersey City, arriving there at about 7.30 o'clock a. m. Breakfast will then be served, and an opportunity given to clean and adjust uniform and equipments.

The 7th regiment N. G. having tendered the 22d regiment the compliment of an escort on its return from Philadelphia, the regiment will leave Jersey City at 8.30 o'clock a. m., and upon its arrival at Broadway and Courtlandt street, New York, be received by that regiment and escorted to its armory.

OLD GUARD.—Major G. W. McLean.—After the close of the regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, April 6, the newly-elected non-commissioned officers, following the time-honored custom of the commissioned officers, entertained the battalion with a handsome collation, which was spread in the hall of the armory. There was a very full attendance, and the evening passed off pleasantly in rehearsing the scenes of by-gone days. "When first they put this uniform on." Major McLean acted as master of ceremonies. Speeches were made by Sergeants Hoagland, Sanderson, Slater, Kenny, Desmarests and Sniffen, and Corporals Griswold, Hughes and Brainerd, to which responses were made in a happy manner by Captains Henriquez and Todd, Lieutenant Ballin, and Messrs. McMurray and Richmond. When the speechmaking was over a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the non-com. officers for the entertainment. The innovation had evidently pleased the whole assembly. Sergeant John W. Browning, (member of Assembly), who was detained in Albany, telegraphed his congratulations, accompanied by the assurance that the amendment to the charter

of the "Vets" was sure to receive the Governor's signature in a few days, having passed both in the Senate and Assembly.

NEW YORK.—Co. E, 14th regiment, will have a reception at the armory, Monday evening, April 17. Commissary Sergeant Herbert P. Smith, 13th regiment, is spoken of as the successful candidate for 2d lieutenant, Co. K, 13th regiment.

1st Lieut. W. J. McKelvey, 13th regiment, having been promoted drill captain in the police department, intends to resign to the regret of his command.

The Veteran Association of the 13th regiment and the 14th regiment have received invitations to visit Baltimore, at the 16th National Encampment of the G. A. R., on June 21. Neither command has as yet made up its mind whether to accept.

The 4th Battery had a drill Monday night, April 10. An election for 2d lieutenant took place on Wednesday evening, April 12.

The Saratoga Citizens' Corps will make a trip to Worcester, Mass., on Decoration-day.

The Albany Zouave Cadets will go into camp for a week, at Lake George, in August.

The Troy Citizens' Corps will give a full dress reception at Harmony Hall. The corps has recently had their red coats cleaned, new full-dress trousers made, breast and body plates gold plated, and will come out in almost a new uniform. Corporal H. L. Hicks, chairman; Sergeant John H. Tupper, Privates Rowland and Norton and Corporal Wm. C. Buell, are the reception committee for the occasion.

Mr. Wm. Childs, a member of Co. K, 22d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and a well known athlete, won the amateur middle weight boxing championship of America at the recent tournament of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Childs is well known as a scientific and hard hitter, and has won this championship for several years past.

The Veteran Association trophy, of the 13th regiment, offered for the largest attendance at drill and parades, has been won by Co. D, Captain T. F. Randolph. Co. G was the next in percentage. Preparations are being made for the dress reception of the veteran association, which will take place on April 20. The regiment will be reviewed by the veterans on the occasion.

Brig. Gen. C. T. Christensen, 3d Brigade, presented the marksmen's badges on Monday evening, April 10, to the 17th Separate Company of Flushing. This company stands well as a shooting company. It has 34 marksmen, the figure of merit is 55, and the standing among the 212 organizations of the State 9th. Gen. Christensen addressed the company in his usual happy vein. The company presented a neat appearance, and a large audience was present.

PENNSYLVANIA (First Regiment).—The annual spring inspection, as to their efficiency in drill, guard duties, etc.—(the inspection of arms, uniforms, etc.), will take place subsequently—of the 1st Brigade was commenced by Major Wetherill, brigade inspector, on Monday evening, March 27, by an inspection of Cos. D, F, I and K, 1st regiment, in State uniform. Companies numbered about 40 rank and file. Line was quickly formed and the battalion correctly turned over to Colonel Wiedersheim, though somewhat after the hour ordered, the delay being occasioned by lack of promptness on the part of Cos. D and K. A short drill in the manual, well executed, was followed by the skirmish drill executed by the companies in succession. The movements consisted mainly of the deployments, rallying by fours, marching by the flank, assembling on the right, left and centres skirmisher and the fringes. In addition each company was deployed by numbers as provided for the battalion. With few exceptions the movements were nicely carried out, Company D being the best and company K the poorest.

After this the command was equalized into companies of sixteen files front for battalion drill. A right forward fours right, and march in column of fours, with a to the right, close column of companies, was correctly executed, with exception that the rear companies did not change direction to the left until almost on the heels of the directing company. To the right, from column left in front, was marred in the same manner; an on the left, was excellent. A march in column of fours was poor, step irregular, cadence fast, alignments good. On the right into line, was bungled by fourth company presumably on account of want of space. Close column on first company, right in front, was admirably done. On fourth company deploy column was marred by captain of second company not giving the command, fours left, at the proper time. Double column fours left and right, and deployment to the front, were fairly executed. March in column of companies and the wheelings were marred for want of space. The battalion being massed in one end of the drill room, details were made for guard mounting. The ceremony was anything but good. The first detail to arrive on the ground was in charge of a sergeant, who did not appear to understand the first principles of his duties, and succeeding details were obliged to wait until by the aid of the adjutant and sergeant major his detail was put in proper shape on the line. This same first sergeant improperly advanced with the non-commissioned officers when ordered to the front, and at command to your posts, took position on the right of the guard. The senior officer of the guard catching the disease started to take his position before the sergeant major had verified the details. These errors were noticed, however, and promptly corrected. The junior officer of the guard could improve very materially in his manner of drawing his sword, though he probably thinks he is well high perfect. The errors were continued by the first sergeant, starting off on a run to company quarters, as soon as the platoons wheeled to the right, instead of remaining and executing the parade rest, attention, etc. With the exceptions mentioned the inspection was a credit to the regiment and among the best that had so far taken place. Company D having failed to pass a satisfactory inspection last fall, was now made the subject of a special inspection, the other companies being dismissed. From appearances we judge the company will be considered as entitled to the State pay so far withheld.

Tuesday evening, March 28, Companies A, E, and G were reported in State uniform for same purpose. The turn out was not so good as on the previous evening, the companies averaging, exclusive of officers, but about thirty-three men. A slight delay was again occasioned by companies failing to report promptly. Company A, whose quarters are adjacent to the armory, did not report until some little time after Company G, whose armory is several squares distant; Company E was on time. A short drill in the manual commenced the work of the evening. Though well executed, the pieces were not handled with the vim nor the precision that was noticeable the previous evening. In the skirmish drill Company E is considered the crack company of the regiment, and, of course, gave an excellent exhibition, the rally by company, by fours, and the deployments from the same being especially worthy of notice. Company G, under a lieutenant (the captain did not put in an appearance at all, and so far as heard no excuse given), was at the best but fair. As they have an excellent drill room, there is no sufficient reason for this company not equalling the best if the

captain attends to his duties. Company A, though making several errors, one or two owing to the captain losing his head for the moment, all in all made a very fair show.

Equalization into three companies of sixteen files front was made, and the battalion drill proceeded with. On the left close column of companies, good in first and third companies, second company not wheeled promptly. In on the right close column of companies, the officer commanding second company no doubt would have executed a to the right, had it not been for the promptings of the colonel. Officers, when dressing companies, invariably failed to step back two yards. Ployments into close column fairly executed; but in a deployment on second company, fours right and left, the officer commanding second company dressed by the right flank, corrected by the colonel. In breaking into column of fours company commanders failed to give the commands at the proper time, thereby losing distance, and in dressing the line were not particular to have their men dress up to the guides.

In the guard mount which followed the 1st sergeants, in bringing the details on line, did not march in their proper positions; and the corporals, in to the front and centre, incorrectly took position between the sergeants. Steadiness of men, wheeling of platoons into column, and passage in review all good; but forming column of fours after passage balked by chief of first platoon. Taking everything into consideration, however, the ceremony was better than on the previous evening.

The concluding inspection in the 1st regiment took place March 29, when Companies B, C and H paraded, all turning out in fair strength; C, especially, no doubt on account of having to undergo a special inspection for the shortcoming of last fall. Company H was short somewhat of its usual strength for a while past. The manual as usual commenced the drill; well executed, though guides should pay more attention to par. 189, Tactics. In the skirmish drill, Company B excellent; Company C was very fair, though committing one or two errors, while Company H fell behind. Equalization into four companies of twelve files front, a march in column of fours was followed by on the left, on the right, to the left, and to the right into close column, all as well executed as it was possible to do them. Double column fours left and right, and the deployment to the front, both splendidly carried out; the latter for the first time during this series without an error; the guides all being in their proper positions. March in column of fours, distances in first company badly maintained, step the best of the series. Centre forward, followed by formation by two movements to the right handsomely carried out; a repetition of the first movement was followed by fours right, left companies on right into line, and marred by officers of second company dressing it to the wrong flank; a few additional movements were executed, and the battalion massed in one end of the room previous to making details for guard mount. The ceremony all through was the best of the series, and with the exception of the bungled manner in which the first detail was brought on line, was well high perfect. The general inspection being ended Company C was put through a special and to all appearances a satisfactory inspection.

WASHINGTON LIGHT BATTERY.—Capt. F. P. Earle.—Bad weather prevented the battery having an outdoor drill on Thursday evening, April 6th, as was intended originally. The battery instead assembled at the armory on the evening in question and performed a dismounted drill which was well attended and turned out quite successful. Such battery movements as are practicable in a room were well and creditably executed.

The non-commissioned officers held their annual reception at the armory on Friday evening, April 14th, which was well arranged and attended, and pronounced a success by all the participants.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Third regiment will give a grand military and civic ball on Wednesday evening, April 19th, at White's opera house, Concord. This is expected to be an unusually brilliant affair, and the profits are to be used in paying the expenses of the band during the excursion of the regiment to New York in May next. Col. John Patterson and his adjutant R. P. Staniels are sparing no trouble to make the entertainment all that can be desired.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. Decker, of the 6th regiment, has appointed the following staff: Adjutant, C. H. Littlefield, of Lawrence; Quartermaster, Ambrose M. Page, of Marlborough; Surgeon, Nathan S. Chamberlain, of Marlborough; Assistant Surgeon, Geo. E. Titcomb, of Concord; Paymaster, Lewis G. Holt, of Lawrence; Chaplain, Alfonso E. White, of Lawrence; Hospital Steward, Geo. H. Clotworthy, of Wakefield. *Commissioned.*—8th regiment, Co. B, Capt. Q. N. Safford, of Newburyport, vice Lougee, appointed adjutant; 1st Lieut. J. H. Carver, of Newburyport, vice Safford, promoted; 2d Lieut. W. D. Sargent, of Newburyport, vice Carver, promoted. Battery B, light artillery, F. W. Wellington, of Worcester, 2d lieutenant, vice Wadsworth, promoted.

Col. Strachan, of the 9th, April 8, orders a general inspection of the several companies of this command, to take place as follows: Cos. A and H, Tuesday evening, April 18, at 8.30 o'clock; Cos. C and D, Thursday evening, April 20, at 8.30; Cos. E and G, Tuesday evening, April 25, at 8.30; Cos. B and F, Thursday evening, April 25, at 8.30.

CONNECTICUT.—The Brown Light Artillery, of Portland, Me., will probably be the guests of the Hartford Foot Guards in May or June next. The officers have presented a very handsome solid gold badge, which is to be competed for at each regular prize drill and worn by the winner up to the time of the next contest. The first competition will take place before the annual spring parade.

Our correspondent at Hartford writes: "Connecticut had taken the first step to inaugurate the proposition advocates by your journal last fall, viz., to put the regulars and militia together in camp for a season. The Governor has written to the Secretary of War asking that the artillery troops at Fort Trumbull encamp with the State troops at the encampment (at Niantic, probably), to take place in August next."

CALIFORNIA.—G. O. No. 6, A. G. O., March 22, announces the following changes to take effect after March 31: Co. A, 3d Inf. Battalion, is attached to the 2d Art. as Co. E, 2d Art., 2d Brigade; Co. B, 3d Inf. Battalion, is attached to the 1st Inf. as Co. G, 1st Inf., 2d Brigade; the 3d Inf. Battalion, 2d Brigade, is disbanded; the Hewston Guard, Potluma, is attached to the 5th Inf. Battalion as Co. C, 5th Inf. Battalion, 2d Brigade; the Vallejo Rifles is attached to the 5th Inf. Battalion as Co. D, 5th Inf. Battalion, 2d Brigade; Chaplain Thomas Larkin, 3d Inf. Battalion, is returned to the retired list with the rank of captain; General Phineas Eanning, of Wilmington, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the 1st Brigade, vice Boyer, resigned.

G. O. S, March 30, publishes percentage of National Guard for February as 68.84. Cos. B, 1st Inf., and B, 2d Art., have been reported for parading at drills with less than the minimum required by law.

HALF PAY AND RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Since receiving the testimony of many of the best officers in the Service, the members of the military committees of the two Houses of Congress do not seem to place much faith in the pretence that compulsory retirement at any fixed age, whether at sixty-two or any other, will result in substantial benefit to the Service.

It has been found that, as a result of such retirement alone—say at the age of sixty-two—within the next fifteen or twenty years the present general and field officers of the Army will have been disposed of, so far as the active list is concerned at least, and their places will have been filled by a like number who generally immediately follow in their respective corps, but leaving by far the greater number of the officers of the whole Army in the grades they now hold. And in accomplishing this, say in fifteen years, the result will be that at the end of this time the average age of officers in every grade—in the line, at least, excepting, possibly, the general officers, who may by selection be kept young—will have materially increased, and if age is indeed a measure of efficiency, as is so hotly contended, then the inevitable result will be that the Service will have steadily been deteriorating, the boasted efficiency to be secured will have proved a fallacy, and the net result will be the greatest good to the *fewest* numbers, and at the expense of the good of the Service.

Relative to the line of the Army, the most favorable results of such a law will be illustrated by its effects in the cavalry, as it has the largest number of field officers proportional to the number of subalterns. Say that within fifteen years all of the field officers are retired, resulting in their places being filled by the fifty captains at the head of the list, with the promotion of as many first and second lieutenants; there would remain seventy captains with the same rank, but fifteen years older than they now are, and ninety first and seventy second lieutenants similarly situated. In other words 150 officers will have been advanced from one to three grades—and even of this number 35ths only one grade—and 230 will remain with their present grades! The application of the law to the staff as well, would, of course, improve the above showing, as some officers might be appointed adjutant generals, assistant quartermasters etc., but the numbers would be too few to make any material difference, as the Medical, Engineer, Ordnance, and even the Pay Corps are practically barred against these officers. There would also occasionally appear an officer abnormally old for his grade, but the above showing would be practically the net result of the application of a law for compulsory retirement. This result would possibly be highly beneficial to the ten captains who stand first on the list and to succeed the present colonels, quite pleasant to the next ten who are to become lieutenant-colonels, and so on down the line, for the few who are fortunate enough to get promotion; but the benefits are not so obvious to those who only gained fifteen additional years in age, without even a grade in promotion. It may be claimed that *after* this time things will improve, but what the Government wants is *present* and continual efficiency.

To secure this desired end, it has become very evident that retirement at different ages for different grades is absolutely necessary, and this is the system now receiving the earnest consideration of the military committees of Congress. The old generals and colonels have expressed a decided disinclination to being retired at the age of sixty-two on three-quarters pay. We shall no doubt soon have an opportunity to see whether a lieutenant will gracefully and without remonstrance submit to a proposition, if not an act, to retire him at the age of thirty-five, with proportional reduction of retired pay, as well as other officers at ages proportional to their rank.

It is easy enough to point out defects, as in the above case, and to go further and show that in the artillery and infantry the results would be even worse, on account of the difference in organizations, but it is not so easy to point out a remedy for an existing evil, or for those sure to come. If, when an army is organized, a retiring age for every grade be fixed, and also a limit to service in any particular grade, the hardships of such a system, if any, would be confined to individual cases, and be reduced to a minimum. When any officer became over aged in any grade, his misfortune would be confined to himself, and not be allowed to attach to every one below him in rank, whether few or many. Unfortunately, no proper method has ever been established in our Service, and the want of promotion of every officer has been multiplied and heaped upon every one below him to such an extent that it now seems impossible to find any adequate means of getting out of the difficulty, and at the same time affording any just measure of treatment to the officers concerned. England's case was a very bad one when she applied this system to her army, but it was not as bad as our own now is, and it is needless to say that the longer action is delayed the worse matters will become, and, as a remedy must inevitably have to be applied, the harsher will become its effects.

We should start in the same manner as the English, fix a retiring age for every grade, and for a time at least divide the active list as they have done, viz., full and half pay, but at the beginning our retiring ages, grade for grade, must be higher, because the average age of our grade is at present higher. Again, the application of the system when established should not be simultaneous in all grades, but applied in detail, beginning at the highest; otherwise the Government would not utilize in the best manner, and to the best advantage the material at hand, and would at the same time work the harshest and most unnecessary injustice to a very large number of most deserving officers. As in the English Service, the grade of 2d lieutenant ought to be abolished, the pay of the lieutenant for the first three years of his service remaining as now. The number of field officers should be increased. All regiments should be organized alike, with say 12 companies, giving them 4 company

battalions, of from 50 to 250 men in a company. In the English service a ten company battalion (like our present infantry regiment) of infantry of a thousand men, is the command of a lieutenant-colonel, one or more battalions constituting a regiment, and the command of a colonel—this peculiar feature of organization precludes an absolute estimate of the strength of the army, based upon the number of regiments alone, as a hundred regiments might each have but one battalion, and represent a hundred thousand men, or they might possibly each have ten battalions, and represent a million men—each of our regiments then should have three lieutenant-colonels, whose command should be a battalion of four companies, with a maximum war strength of a thousand men, with one of the three present majors to assist him. The present regimental adjutant already has the pay of a captain, and he should also have the rank of a captain mounted. With 250 men in time of war a foot captain would have a horse, and consequently should have forage.

By such measures as these the English government was enabled to apply such a system as the best interests of her service demanded, and at the same time without doing too great injustice to officers, and the organization was improved, as would be the result here. We should have in war three thousand men, with a far better fighting organization with present tactics and arms than we now have, and fully as efficiently commanded by one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, and three majors, seven in all; instead of, as now, by three colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, and three majors, nine in all, an excess of two colonels; and in the cavalry and artillery also six additional majors to every three thousand men under command. By these or similar means many efficient and valuable officers will be retained in the Service, and to make sure of this fact every original vacancy should be filled by selection from among the best officers in the Service. If by this means aged but deserving inefficiency, on account of past services, be blocked of promotion, it should be awarded in some other manner.

There are also ample grounds for the establishment of a half-pay list similar to the English, the officers thereon to be utilized in like manner.

Just what system will be perfected by the committees of Congress cannot yet be determined, but when it appears it will no doubt be the most important and interesting bit of information the Army has received.

Sixty-two for a colonel and thirty-five years of age for a lieutenant in the line seems to be the favorite extremes as to age. Who can fix the ages for the other grades in the different branches of the Service as now organized or for any given organization, that will work most equitably to all officers interested?

MARCH 7, 1882.

REGAN'S MANUAL

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

SIR: Now that Regan's book has been issued by the War Department to different posts the question arises if it is to be taught. What authority has its teachings? If it has no authority, by its gratuitous distribution from Washington, points are raised and questions started at variance with regulations, tactics, and long established customs of service. Already in the Division of the Pacific the wall has gone up, other murmurings may be heard from afar, and the authorities have stirred up a hornet's nest.

The honor of a present arms, heretofore accorded to the privileged few, is to be extended; the company, with one officer for duty, is to be exempted from detail as officer of the day, and in the roster for details, laid down in beginning of book, the company having the largest practice daily, is to furnish the greatest number (no provision being made for continuous details and taking up fractions, etc.), and the corporal or sergeant of the grand rounds has been promoted to commander, assimilated to Navy, and often ranking his superiors. Verily old Mother Shipton, with her wonderful changes, has been around.

The book is a good one in some respects, for the use of officers. It fails for the class of non-commissioned officers and privates, being too diffuse. It is unfortunate that for them some simpler publications, which are accessible and meet with favor from all officers, cannot be furnished in the same manner for the improvement of these men, who often have not the time or ability for extended studies.

COMMANDER.

PAY OF LIEUT.-COMMANDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Miles bill, H. R. 5,245, would make the pay of Lieut.-Commanders:

For the 1st five years at sea.....	\$2,800
" " 2d " " " "	3,200

The first is their pay. The second is \$200 additional.
For the 3d five years at sea.....\$3,500

" " 4th " " " "	3,700
Etc., etc. Corresponding pay to be allowed to staff officers	

of the same rank. The present pay of Commanders at sea is \$3,500; therefore, if the Miles bill should pass, the

Lieut.-Commander with 15 years' seniority would have the same pay as his superior officer of the next grade

above him, and if of 20 years' seniority, \$200 more. Evidently if the Miles bill should pass the Commander,

the Lieut. Commanding, superior in rank, would ask to be reduced to his grade or strike for higher wages.

The Lieut.-Commander would receive for the third five years on shore duty \$3,200, and for the fourth five

years, \$3,600, while the shore duty pay of a Commander is but \$3,000.

The bill is on the same principle as that giving lieu-

enan's of the Army the pay of the next higher grade after fifteen years' service. It recognizes the principle

that long and faithful service is entitled to recognition

MASTLESS VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The naval increase bill provides for vessels fully masted and rigged with full sail power. Is not this a mistake? Would not the displacement necessitated by the weight of masts and gear for a 5,000 ton ship be more valuable if devoted to carrying extra coal? A commerce destroyer, it is true, needs great speed, but she is not likely to use it for more than a few hours at a time, and when on station, or even in moving from one station to another, a low rate of speed, with consequent low consumption of fuel, is all that is necessary. When it becomes necessary to use the war ship's speed all retarding influences should be done away with, and of these there is none greater than air pressure against a towering mass of spars and cordage. Of course, the natural course of a chased merchant steamer with her small spars would be right to windward, and I doubt if it is possible to construct a 5,000-ton full-rigged vessel which under these circumstances can cope with the faster of the Atlantic liners. Of course, the mastless man-of-war with a broken shaft would be like a three-wheeled wagon, but for all purposes of warfare the mastless vessel would be equally useless. The utmost she could do would be to get into port. And it would be possible to supplement the screw in the mastless ship with hydraulic propellers, which would enable her to do the same thing, besides being an infinitely better fighting arrangement in case of trouble on her way home. Of the advantages of comparative invisibility, unencumbered deck, absence of crippled gear impeding the ship's motion in action, etc., possessed by the mastless vessel, I do not speak. They are sufficiently obvious. The success of the U. S. Navy in times past has arisen from its advancedness. In 1812 it had bigger ships of their class and better gunnery. In the Rebellion it introduced protected ships. Now let it win by devising that ship which, under cruising speed of 8 or 9 knots, or station speed of steerage way, will consume the least fuel, but which, when necessity calls, will get up the greatest attainable speed for two or three days; and which, besides all, will be best provided with auxiliary power to take care of herself, in case of a breakdown, without any reliance on cumbersome spars and uncertain winds.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, JR.

DISCRETION OF CORPS COMMANDERS

THERE is a popular belief that, in military operations, when a superior issues an order to an inferior, the latter must obey regardless of conditions or consequences. It is with a view of showing how erroneous this popular belief is that the writer has been led to examine the practice in this respect in the German army in actual field operations. The German army was selected because it still bears the stamp of that inflexible discipline impressed upon it by Frederick II., and because it is commanded in person by the Emperor whose whole interest is wrapped up in the welfare of the state, and his position such as to prevent his being influenced in his treatment of those under him by selfish motives. That the organization and discipline of the German army is the most perfect and exacting, cannot be questioned. Now let us see how subordinate commanders acted in the last war (the Franco-Prussian).

It was determined on the 3d of August, 1870, to bring the German armies into line on the Saar. The 3d army, which was commanded by the Crown Prince, formed the left and was to move south to make room for the 2d army to come in on its right. On the evening of the 5th the headquarters were in Sulz, and the five army corps then present were camped around that place in the shape of an ellipse; the 2d Bavarian corps forming his right at Lembach, the 5th Prussian corps his right centre at Woerth, the 11th Prussian corps his left centre south of Sulz, the Corps Werder his left at Aeschbach, and the 1st Bavarian corps, which was the general reserve, reached Ingolsheim at midnight.

During the day it had been definitely ascertained that the enemy were in heavy masses and strongly posted on the heights behind Woerth. Upon this information the Crown Prince issued his orders for a change of front to the right, to put his army in position preparatory for battle. Before attacking the enemy, it was desired to swing the 11th Prussian corps and the Corps Werder to right and front and to close up the 1st Bavarian corps; for at that time the first was eight miles, the second fourteen miles, and the last twelve miles in rear of the line of attack. In order to effect this, and to enable him to strike with his whole force, the Crown Prince gave the commander of the 5th corps (von Kirchbach) full information as to the situation and of his intentions, and instructed him (von Kirchbach) to remain where he was the next day and not to engage the enemy. An idea of the explicitness of these orders may be obtained by noticing the fact that special instructions were sent to the commander of the 2d Bavarian corps (von Hartmann) (who had also been ordered to remain in his then position during the next day) that, in case he heard artillery in the direction of Woerth, it would indicate an attack of MacMahon upon the 5th corps, and, in such an event, he (von Hartmann) should attack the enemy in the left flank by way of Lungensulzbach with one of his divisions, and operate with the other against the Bitach road.

The movements to be made on the sixth were as follows:

The 11th Prussian corps was to change front to the west and move upon Gunstett; the corps Werder was to move upon Reimerswiller, and the 1st Bavarian corps to come up to Lobeau in rear of 5th corps. Now let us see what really occurred after all these measures had been taken by the Crown Prince to have his army well in hand for the coming struggle: During the night there was great activity in the French camp observed by the 5th corps. In the early morning, the 5th corps attacked the French with infantry and artillery to ascer-

tain whether they were withdrawing from their position or not. Having ascertained to his satisfaction that the enemy was still in the position held by him on the previous day, von Kirchbach broke off the attack at 7 o'clock A. M., and ordered the attacking force back to their former positions. But von Hartmann, hearing the artillery at Woerth, immediately moved forward and attacked; and at 8.30 A. M. his infantry and artillery were both in action. At this time the advance guard of the 11th corps, having reached Gunstett and having fallen upon the enemy, had opened with the batteries of the advance guard. Now, von Kirchbach, who had caused von Hartmann to come into action, hearing him pounding away on his right, and the 11th opening up on his left, determined upon attacking the enemy in his front with his whole force, in order to prevent him massing against one of the flank corps, and immediately ordered up his whole corps. At this time, the Crown Prince sent a staff officer from his headquarters at Sulz to von Kirchbach to ascertain the condition of things. This officer reported upon his return that the whole 5th corps was in motion and that all the artillery of the corps, consisting of eighty-four guns, was going into position. Upon hearing this, the Crown Prince sent a written order to von Kirchbach to break off the action; the same instructions were delivered verbally to von Hartmann: the latter obeyed the order and withdrew his troops to Lungensulzbach, although, when the order was received, he had deployed and engaged the enemy upon a front two miles in length. Von Kirchbach, having received the order to stop the action, promptly decided to disobey it; and not only did he decide to disobey the order himself, but he called upon von Hartmann, on his right, and von Bose on his left, to disobey their orders and come to his assistance, and with a loyalty and trust that compels the admiration of all true soldiers, these comrades answered his appeal with fifty thousand needleguns and one hundred pieces of artillery. We here see a corps commander receiving a written order based upon the situation as obtained by the army commander through the personal examination of one of his staff. Upon receiving this order, von Kirchbach saw that it was impossible, under the circumstances as they stood at that time, to break off the engagement without loss of men and morale, and that, by withdrawing the troops then engaged behind the Saar, he would afford the French grounds upon which to report a victory. After duly considering the situation in connection with the order which had been issued by the Crown Prince at Sulz (eight miles from Woerth), he deliberately resolved to take the responsibility of disobeying it, and appealed to his comrades to support him in an offensive movement. The correctness of von Kirchbach's resolve was never called in question by his superiors, nor is it subject to criticism from a military point of view.

The battle fought upon the same day by the 1st and 2d armies at Spichenen deserves some attention. In the mobilization of the great army of the German Confederation, those corps d'armée which were to compose the 2d army under the command of Prince Charles, were to assemble in front of Mainz and behind the Haardt mountains. Those corps forming the 1st army—the 7th and 8th Prussian—were located so near the scene of coming activity that they were in position on the designated line of formation much earlier than the others. This army took position on the lower Saar and in the district between the Saar and the Nahe, and was the offensive flank of the combined armies in case the French invaded Germany. In case the French army did not take the offensive, the 1st German army was to form the movable pivot upon which the masterly wheel to the right of the combined German armies was to be made and the execution of which resulted in the capture of the imperial armies. When operations actually began, von Steinmetz, who commanded the 1st army, asked for some general instructions by which he should govern his movements and within the limits of which he could act with some degree of independence; his request was not granted. The opinion at the headquarters of the king was that they could not risk an engagement with the main force of the enemy to the 2d army unaided, and certainly not to the much weaker 1st army.

Von Steinmetz was informed by telegraph on the afternoon of the 3d of August, 1870, that the delay of the enemy in making a movement in advance rendered it possible to push the 2d army through the Kaiserslautern forest; but if the movement was prevented by a rapid advance of the enemy, the 2d army should take position on the Lauter, and the 1st army should extend the hand to its right by way of Baumholder; but that the intention was that the two armies should operate together in battle. Von Steinmetz was ordered to concentrate his army in direction of Tholey on the 4th of August. On that day Prince Charles informed von Steinmetz that the advance of his army would reach Neunkirchen and Zweibrücken on the 6th, and requested the latter to draw his army to the right off the St. Wendel-Neunkirchen-Saarbrücken road to avoid collision. Von Steinmetz declined to comply with this request, although he had pushed a portion of his army across the front of the right of the line of advance of the 2d army. The matter being reported to the King's headquarters, the order was a short and emphatic one to von Steinmetz on the evening of the 5th, to vacate the road the next day. Upon this, von Steinmetz, in order to secure accommodations for his army, issued an order for a general advance of his whole army the next day (the 6th): the 7th corps from Lebach, with the head of column in direction of Quichenbach; 8th corps, head of column to Fischbach and echeloned to rear; 3d cavalry division to Lebach. The 14th division was ordered to Quichenbach, and the division commander (von Kameke), hearing that the enemy were evacuating the heights beyond the Saar, and meeting von Goeben, commander of the 8th corps, asked if under existing circumstances he would be justified in crossing that river and seizing the heights beyond, before the enemy could re-occupy them. Von Goeben answered that he (von Kameke) must act according to

his own judgment, but promised to support him in case the enemy should advance. Thereupon von Kameke crossed the Saar at 11 o'clock A. M., and was joined by General von Rheinbaben with two squadrons of cavalry. General Doring, of the 9th brigade, 3d corps, being present in person, and not considering the 14th division secure in the accomplishment of the self-appointed task, ordered his brigade forward. Von Stulpnagel (Doring's division commander), having heard of the advance of part of his command, pushed forward at once with the balance of his division. The corps commander, von Alvensleben, hearing at Neunkirchen of what was transpiring at Saarbrücken, immediately ordered forward all the troops of his corps who could possibly reach the objective point.

Now, von Goeben (commander of the 8th corps, which was ordered to Querscheidt and Fischbach), after leaving General von Kameke with a promise of support in case of need, hearing the thunder of artillery increasing as he rode back to his command, immediately ordered the 16th division forward. Zastrow (commander of the 7th corps), finding his 14th division in action beyond the Saar when the orders to von Steinmetz located it near Tholey, and von Steinmetz's orders to him located it Lebach (10 miles from Saarbrücken), evidently got somewhat anxious about noon as the reports then indicated the advance of the French troops, and asked to be permitted to push forward his 13th division, which was at once authorized, although the orders to von Steinmetz were to concentrate his army around Tholey.

The plans conceived at the great headquarters were a joint attack of the two armies; but these plans were anticipated by the independent action of the commanders in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. Doring had information which von Stulpnagel and von Alvensleben did not have. Von Kameke had obtained information which von Zastrow did not possess. Von Goeben had examined the situation personally, which von Steinmetz had not done, for he was miles in rear.

Now, what was the consideration which caused all these commanders to disregard all instruction? They learned through personal observation that the enemy had loosened his hold on the Spichenen heights, and they determined to seize the opportunity of possessing themselves of that strong and advantageous position, so unexpectedly offered. No military critic will question their perfect right to do so. Their immediate commanders certainly did not question their right to act as they did.

The next battle of this war was Colombey-Nouilly. On the evening of the 13th of August, 1870, orders were issued from His Majesty's headquarters for the movements to be made by the 1st and 2d armies on the 13th. According to these orders, the 1st army was to take position on the French Neid—Line les Etangs-Pague, and thus cover the right of the 2d army, while the latter army thrust forward its centre to secure the crossings of the Moselle at Point-à-Mousson, Dieulouard and Marbach. The requirements of this order were executed. At 9 P. M. of the 13th His Majesty ordered that on the morrow the 1st army should remain in its present position upon the French Neid, the advance guard to keep a close watch upon the movements of the enemy. At noon of the 14th, General von Golz (who commanded the 26th brigade, 7th corps) became convinced that the enemy were withdrawing from their position in front of Metz. He thereupon determined upon his own responsibility to advance to the attack, sending report of his action to his division commanders of the 7th corps, and also to 1st cavalry division and to General von Manteuffel who was in command of the 1st corps at that time. The action opened about 3.30 P. M., and von Golz was promptly supported by the balance of the 13th division. Von Manteuffel received the request for support a little after 4 P. M., and promptly advanced with his corps and made a well accentuated attack; and by 6 P. M. there were three divisions and sixty pieces of artillery in position. Von Zastrow, commander of the 7th corps, received report of what was taking place on his front about 4.30 P. M., and, although recognizing the fact that the bringing on of a serious engagement was not consistent with the plans of the headquarters, yet, in order to be prepared for any event, he ordered his other division (the 14th) forward to the support of the 13th and rode to the front in person, arriving on the field between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. Upon arrival, von Zastrow saw that the troops were so impressively engaged with the enemy that the engagement could not be broken off without heavy loss, and he pushed the 26th brigade forward into action and held the 27th as general reserve.

The 18th division, 9th corps, 2d army (von Wrangel's), learning, at 5 P. M., that a struggle was going on to his right, immediately assumed the responsibility of ordering his division forward from Buchy, although it had already made the long march from Herry during the day; his division came up and entered the action between 7 and 8 P. M. At 5 P. M., von Steinmetz, commanding 1st army, sent orders by members of his staff to different parts of the field "to break off the engagement." But the engagement was continued by those in the immediate front, and finally von Steinmetz appeared upon the field at 8 P. M., and found the enemy giving way at all points. In this action we find seventy-five thousand men and one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery fighting and manoeuvring, not only in direct violation of orders, but without any common head, as all the army commanders were miles away. There can be no doubt about the fact that this unpremeditated and unauthorized battle, brought about upon the independent decision of a brigade commander, was a very great factor in the sum of events which secured the success of the manoeuvre enclosing Bazaine under the walls of Metz.

The lesson taught by the foregoing is, that military orders do not and cannot pretend to confine a commander to passive obedience. He holds his commission by virtue of possessing, or being thought to possess, the in-

telligence and skill which enable him to take great resolutions and execute them. It may be that these resolutions are to assault an enemy's position, upon his own responsibility, through favorable and unforeseen advantages presenting themselves—such as the cases cited present. But on the other hand it may be that these resolutions are not to assault, because he is convinced that, by doing so, he would surely bring disaster and ruin. In the German army these independent resolutions are of daily occurrence.

USE OF SIGHTS IN BATTLE.

LIEUT. FRANCIS V. GREENE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, writes the *Spirit of the Times* a very interesting letter "in answer to a series of inquiries as to his knowledge and observation of how troops take advantage of the gradations of their sights while in active service." In the Russo-Turkish war, he reports the sights were moved very little. With the Turks there was little or no sharpshooting. The heavy losses inflicted on the Russians "were therefore caused by great showers of undirected bullets, and by a mere wanton waste of ammunition." The Russians were discouraged by "being armed with a gun (Krenka) sighted only to 600 yards, when they themselves began to drop under the enemy's fire at nearly three times that distance. They therefore raised their sights to the full elevation at the beginning of the fight, and, I think, they were seldom adjusted afterward, except to lower them completely. The sight on this Krenka gun was a very crude affair, and it was almost a waste of time to attempt to do much with it. Some of the men affixed a piece of wood to it, carrying the gradation up to 1,000 yards, their principal object being to have some basis on which to aim at long range." At the same time, Lieut. Greene thinks "that any troops, thoroughly instructed in the use of the sights, will use them more or less in battle, the extent of their use depending directly upon the extent of training the troops have previously received."

As to the wind gauge, he sees no argument against it "which does not apply—perhaps with less force—against the elevating sight, which is a distance gauge." "A well-instructed company officer, going forward with the firing line, finds time, and it is one of his most important duties, to shout out to his men, 'so many yards elevation!' He can perfectly well add, 'so many points to the left' (or right)." "Let troops armed with a gun like the Peabody-Martini of the Turks be instructed in such a drill, both for elevation and deviation, and they will accomplish results putting St. Privat and Plevna completely in the shade." "Good officers see that the men keep their guns in good order, and it will require very little care to protect the sight, either with or without a wind gauge."

In conclusion, Lieut. Greene says: "It is, of course, possible to carry refinements in the rifle to a point which has no practical importance in the confusion of battle; and the question is whether the wind gauge is or is not a refinement of that character. It seems to me that it is not. It adds but a very slight complication to the present elevating sight, which, in itself, seems very complicated to a stupid soldier, but is readily understood by an intelligent one; and, if there is any use in aiming at all, it is just as important to keep the bullet from going fifteen feet to one side of the object aimed at as fifteen feet above it. The breech-loading musket of to-day, and its attendant result of fighting in dispersed order, presupposes a certain amount of intelligence on the part of the soldier, supplemented by a certain amount of training and drill. I believe that this combined intelligence and training will find the wind gauge both practical and useful."

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS, March 19, 1882.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I send you the following lines which I composed while walking my beat on Post No. 2, on the night of March 9, 1882, and which I committed to writing the next morning when I came off guard. My beat on Post No. 2 extended along the western banks of the Rio Grande River, and commanded a fine view (even in the moonlight), of the eastern shores of Mexico, where I could see the glare from the watch fires of the Spanish sentinels. W. V. B.

I walk my beat at the dead of night,
And note a distant camp fire glow,
Around which Spanish sentries watch,
On the eastern shores of Mexico.

And I hear the waves of the Rio Grande
As they restlessly dash along our shore;
Washing the pebbles from the sand,
To carry them out in the deep once more.

And I breathe the air with its sweet perfume
Of flowers, which ever deck this land;
While the South winds fan my throbbing brow,
Like the soft caress of a mother's hand.

And methinks I hear again a voice,
Whose soft tones thrilled me long ago,
In evening walks, in northern lands,
Where we watched the twilights deepening glow.

Oh! memories which I thought were dead,
Came thronging at this silent hour;
Though far away from the northern home,
Where blooms to-night a fairy flower.

Yet months and years have passed since then,
And the rose may bloom in another bow;
But I know to-night, though she were wed,
Of a love unchanged, at this midnight hour.

Messrs. THORNTON have delivered the first of the twenty torpedo boats, ordered in addition to ten of the same class recently supplied by them to England. It is now feared that the thickness of iron decided upon, of which these boats are being constructed, may not be sufficient to secure the necessary durability.

MERY is, to all intents, Russian territory, except in the matter of actual occupation.

An experimental compound armor-plate, manufactured by Messrs. Cammell and Co., according to Wilson's patent, has been tested on board the *Nettle*. It measured 8 ft. by 6 ft., thickness of 11 in., the thickness of the steel face being 3½ in. The behavior of the plate under the fire of the 9-inch gun at a 30-ft. range was unprecedented. The first round produced 11 very slight radiating cracks, the second two, the third three, making 16 in all. None of them extended through the plate, and it is not expected that there will be any bulging in the backing. The most remarkable feature was that none of the cracks extended to the edges of the plate. The first shot penetrated 4.7 in., the second, 4.3 in., and in the third round the shot remained in the plate. It is intended to fire a shot at the top of it from the 10-inch gun, after it has been received on board.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

We learn from *Nature* that a Russian officer has invented an ingenious apparatus for ascertaining the depth of the sea without the use of a costly and heavy line. Indeed, no line at all is used. The instrument consists of a piece of lead, a small wheel, with a contrivance for registering the number of revolutions, and a float. While the apparatus sinks, the wheel revolves, and the registered revolutions indicate the depth. When the bottom is reached the lead becomes detached, the float begins to act, and the machine shoots up to the surface, where it can be easily fished up by a net and the register read off.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Times* reports that the Suez Canal is not big enough for the present traffic. Shipping to the extent of over 3,000,000 of tons passes

through every year, and it is steadily on the increase. Ships have to wait their turn, and much valuable time is wasted at either end and in the passage. The deposit of Nile mud and sand at the Port Said entrance is the greatest danger which threatens the future of the canal, but the huge steam dredges of the company do good work, and have recently maintained with ease a depth in the channel of 28 feet. This is more than sufficient, as vessels drawing over 25½ feet are obliged to lighten their cargoes before entrance of the canal, the regulation depth of which in the fair waterway is 26 feet. The danger of the channel being choked by sand storms has proved illusory. Only the wash from the banks produces a sensible deposit. As regards the sand drifts of the desert only 25 miles out of the 87 are actually bordered by desert; the rest is between lake or marsh. The tidal current which sets and resets from the Gulf of Suez is another of the prophesied evils which do little harm. The tide loses itself in the Bitter Lakes, and the only effect of them is to make the steering of some of the ships a little more difficult.

Some further results of the French census of the 18th of December last are now known. The total population of France present on that day was 37,321,000, against 36,905,000 in 1876, an increase of 416,000. The increase is almost entirely confined to the larger towns. The 46 towns of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards show a total increase of population of 488,000. Only eight of them reveal a diminution, and only four of these eight reveal a diminution of any moment. These are St. Etienne, which has lost 5,800 inhabitants; Brest, which has lost 2,200; Cherbourg, which has lost 1,800; and Versailles, which has lost 1,500. On the other hand, Paris has gained 237,000, Marseilles 28,000, Lyons

30,000, Nice 25,000, Lille 15,000, Reims 12,000, and Havre 10,000.

Broad Arrow says: "A very general impression exists abroad that our officers do not devote themselves extensively to the scientific and literary part of their profession. In the branches of military criticism and history, for instance, Russians hold that we occupy almost the most inferior place in Europe. As a result of this, out of the 300 or 400 Russian and foreign military works added every quarter to the library of the Russian General Staff, only two or three are obtained from London, while several dozen, at least, are purchased in Rome and Madrid. English military writers consider themselves, naturally, far ahead of those of Spain or Italy; but the same view is not held in Russia, where the works of both Spanish and Italian authors are more readily noticed and read than our own."

The *United Service Gazette* illustrates Richard Morris's system of aiming and sighting, by which a carefully rifled tube is inserted into the barrel of the rifle in such a way that the operations of loading, firing, extracting, sighting, and aiming, are precisely the same as when using the Service ammunition. The target is a strip of paper which has printed on it the outlines of reduced targets. These outlines are arranged in accordance with the various trajectories of the rifle; for instance, if a man adjusts his sight for 500 yards, the small bullet will, if correct aim be taken, hit the inner ring or bull's eye of the outline target marked 500 yards. The small

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ADVICE from Cape Haytien of March 29, received at Havana April 10, give a gloomy outlook of affairs there. A revolution broke out there against President Salomon on the night of March 26. When the German steamer *Borussia* left that harbor, forty-eight hours later, the insurgents had the upper hand. Gonaives responded to the movement on the 28th and Port-au-Prince on the 29th. Martial law had been proclaimed and President Salomon was preparing to march to Cape Haytien with 3,000 men. Two war steamers had been sent to Cape Haytien and Gonaives. The Haytien Consul at St. Thomas has received orders to purchase 1,000 Remington rifles, 200 quintal of cannon powder and 200 machetes.

Messrs. Devlin and Co., Clothiers, 259 Broadway, New York, have issued an announcement of their spring

and summer offerings, in the highest style of the lithographer's art. One of the designs is a yacht sailing out upon a summer sea, and though the skipper is not to be seen, from the general air of content that pervades the picture we have no doubt that he is clothed in one of Devlin's best.

Mr. L. DOYLE, successor to Doyle and Adolphi, 267 and 269 Grand street, New York, in his Spring and Summer Fashion Guide, 1889, just issued, says: "Every department in my establishment has been thoroughly reorganized, and in many instances new superintendents or heads of departments have been engaged; only those having the highest ability being employed, so that I am enabled to place before my patrons the very latest styles and novelties for spring and summer." Mr. Doyle's Fashion Guide contains illustrations and prices of his goods, and is sent free upon application to any address.

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FOSTER—CHASE.—At New York City, April 11, 1889, Mr. ALBERT FOSTER to Miss MAMIE LOUISA CHASE, a great granddaughter of the late Commodore Truxton, U. S. N.

KIRKLAND—WALKER.—At New York City, April 11, 1889, Mr. GEORGE KIRKLAND to Miss JESSIE WALKER, daughter of General H. Walker, U. S. Army.

WETMORE—WETMORE.—On Wednesday, April 12, at Grace Church, New York, by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. W. BOHRUM WETMORE to ANNETTE BUTLER, daughter of David Wetmore.

DIED.

GREENE.—At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., March 27, AUGUSTE CAPDEVIELLE, youngest son of Gen. O. D. and Kate Greene, aged two years and five months.

LENTHALL.—At Washington, D. C., April 11, 1889, Naval Constructor JOHN LENTHALL, U. S. N., retired.

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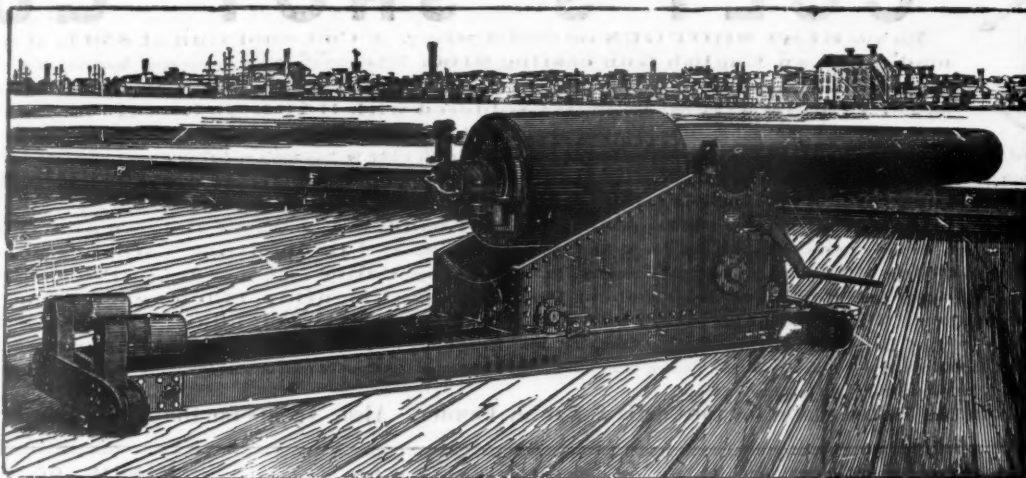
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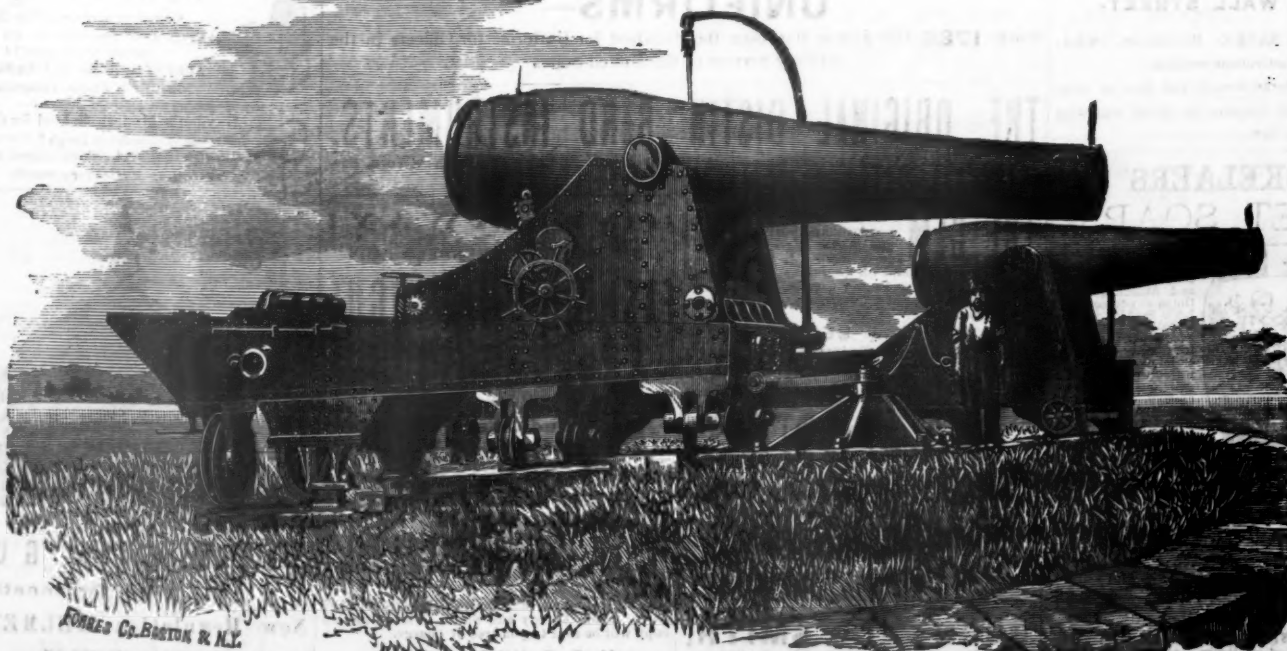
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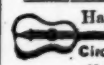
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